

# *Social Security Bulletin*



*September 1958*

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Concurrent Receipt of Public Assistance and  
Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

Provisions for the Protection of Children in Sweden

THE SOCIAL SECURITY BULLETIN is the official monthly publication of the Social Security Administration. Calendar-year data for each year 1939-48 were published in the SOCIAL SECURITY YEARBOOKS and, beginning with data for 1949, in the ANNUAL STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENTS to the BULLETIN. (The SUPPLEMENTS with data for each year 1949-54 were included in the September BULLETIN, 1950-55; beginning with 1955 data, the SUPPLEMENT is a separate publication.) Statements in BULLETIN articles do not necessarily reflect official policies of the Social Security Administration.

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# Social Security in Review

## Social Security Act Amended

**T**HE 1958 amendments to the Social Security Act were signed by President Eisenhower on August 29, 1958, and became Public Law No. 85-840. Briefly, the new law liberalizes benefits payable under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program, raises the maximum on the amount of earnings considered for taxing and benefit-computation purposes, and increases the scheduled contribution rates. It provides a new formula for Federal participation in the public assistance programs and increases the amounts authorized for the maternal and child health and

child welfare programs. The legislation also includes a number of technical amendments. Details of the new law will be reported in the October issue of the **BULLETIN**.

## The Fiscal Year

In June 1958, persons receiving aid under the five public assistance programs numbered 6.7 million—about 800,000 more than a year earlier. After declining slightly from June to July 1957, the total number of recipients increased in each of the following 9 months and reached a peak of more than 6.8 million in April 1958. Decreases in the total for May and

June reflected primarily seasonal improvement in economic conditions. Virtually all the year's increase in the total number of recipients was attributable to expansion in the numbers of persons receiving aid to dependent children and general assistance—the two types of assistance most sensitive to economic influences.

In aid to dependent children the number of recipients rose 334,000 in the year ended June 1958, and in general assistance the increase was 482,000. There was also an increase (29,000) in aid to the permanently and totally disabled. More than two-fifths of this increase resulted from the initiation of new programs in California and Texas and the expansion of existing programs in Illinois and Pennsylvania. In old-age assistance the gradual downward trend in the number of persons receiving aid continued, with a decline of more than 43,000. The number of recipients of aid to the blind was virtually the same at the end of the fiscal year as at the beginning.

For aid to dependent children, the number of applications in each month of the year ended June 1958 ran appreciably above the number in the corresponding month a year earlier. The monthly average was 48,000—7,800 greater than the average in 1956-57. Requests for general assistance in July-December 1957 were about 5,000 a month higher than the number in the corresponding period of 1956, but for January-June 1958 requests for assistance averaged 26,000 more a month than in January-June 1957. Throughout the year, applications for aid to the permanently

### Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance:

#### Monthly benefits in current-payment status:

	June 1958	May 1958	June 1957
Number (in thousands) .....	11,905	11,759	10,342
Amount (in millions) .....	\$660	\$650	\$555
Average old-age benefit (retired worker) ....	\$65.71	\$65.54	\$63.99
Average old-age benefit awarded in month ....	\$74.03	\$72.87	\$66.82

### Public assistance:

#### Recipients (in thousands):

Old-age assistance ..	2,460	2,464	2,504
Aid to dependent children (total) .....	2,733	2,721	2,399
Aid to the blind .....	108	108	108
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled ..	313	309	284
General assistance (cases) .....	418	430	294

#### Average payments:

Old-age assistance .....	\$61.39	\$61.41	\$58.66
Aid to dependent children (per recipient) ..	27.29	27.29	26.04
Aid to the blind .....	66.72	66.55	63.87
Aid to the permanently and totally disabled ..	60.71	60.43	59.10
General assistance (per case) .....	61.55	61.41	54.89

### Unemployment insurance:

Initial claims (in thousands) .....	1,513	1,538	881
Beneficiaries, weekly average (in thousands) ....	2,590	2,732	1,172
Benefits paid (in millions) .....	\$325	\$364	\$124
Average weekly payment for total unemployment	\$30.80	\$30.80	\$27.44



and totally disabled were more numerous than in 1956-57—partly because of the new programs in California and Texas. The numbers of persons applying for old-age assistance and aid to the blind varied only slightly from the monthly totals a year earlier.

In the fiscal year 1957-58, total expenditures for assistance, including vendor payments for medical care, rose \$283 million (9.5 percent) to \$3,261 million. The largest increases occurred in aid to dependent children (\$115 million) and in old-age assistance (\$75 million). A fifth of the increase in aid to dependent children and nearly a third of that in old-age assistance occurred in California. In these programs and in aid to the blind, the State made a number of policy liberalizations in October and also began making vendor payments under its new medical care provisions. For the other programs, national expenditures rose by \$23 million in aid to the permanently and totally disabled, \$5 million in aid to the blind, and \$57 million (exclusive of vendor payments for medical care) in general assistance.

In June 1958, recipients of old-age assistance numbered almost 2.5 million—1.7 percent less than the total in June 1957. Forty-five States were aiding fewer persons than a year earlier; 13 of these States reported decreases in each of the 12 months.

In the Nation as a whole, 162 out of every 1,000 persons aged 65 or over in the population received old-age assistance in June 1958, compared with 168 per 1,000 in June 1957.

Except during July, the number of recipients of aid to dependent children moved upward throughout 1957-58. By June 1958 the number of recipients (2,733,000) was greater than in any other month since the program's beginning. The number of children receiving aid to dependent children per 1,000 population under age 18 (33) was, however, smaller in June 1958 than in June 1950, when the rate was at an all-time high (35). In most months a majority of the States reported increases in the number of recipients. Although the month-to-month changes were generally small, some States reported relatively substantial increases for the year—more than 10 percent in 31 States. The only declines from June 1957 to June 1958 occurred in Alaska, Hawaii, Montana, and the Virgin Islands.

In the program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled, 313,000 disabled persons were receiving aid in June 1958—10.1 percent more than in June 1957. A temporary check during August and September 1957 in the caseload's upward movement reflected, at least in part, the effect of the 1956 amendments to the Social Security Act that added disability benefits to the program of

old-age and survivors insurance (first payable in early August for July 1957.) At the end of the fiscal year, 48 States had programs of aid to the permanently and totally disabled in operation under the Social Security Act.

More than 108,000 blind persons received aid to the blind in June 1958; this total was slightly less than that a year earlier. Month-to-month changes during the year were small. The slight downward movement in the early part of the year probably reflected to some extent the impact of the new disability insurance benefits.

The total number of cases (418,000) receiving general assistance in June 1958 was 42 percent larger than in June 1957, and the total number of persons aided (1,164,000) was greater by 71 percent. Most of the increase in caseload occurred in the winter and early spring. Information from some States indicates that, beginning in the spring, additions to the general assistance rolls included a number of unemployed persons who had exhausted their rights to unemployment insurance benefits. In April the increase in the general assistance caseload was relatively slight, and in May and June the number of cases fell by 5.1 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively.

During the year ended June 1958, living costs continued to move up-

	June 1958	May 1958	June 1957	Calendar year	
				1957	1956
Civilian labor force, <sup>1 2</sup> total (in thousands) .....	70,418	68,965	69,842	67,946	67,530
Employed .....	64,981	64,061	66,504	65,011	64,979
Unemployed .....	5,437	4,904	3,337	2,936	2,551
Personal income (in billions, total seasonally adjusted at annual rates) <sup>1 3</sup> .....	\$351.8	\$349.9	\$350.7	\$347.9	\$330.5
Wage and salary disbursements .....	235.3	233.1	240.0	238.1	227.3
Proprietors' income .....	44.4	44.4	43.1	43.0	42.4
Personal interest income, dividends, and rental income .....	43.9	43.8	43.4	43.0	40.0
Social insurance and related payments .....	20.4	20.7	16.4	16.0	13.5
Public assistance .....	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.6
Other .....	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.6	10.5
Less: Personal contributions for social insurance .....	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	5.7
Consumer price index, <sup>1 4</sup> all items .....	123.7	123.6	120.2	120.2	116.2
Food .....	121.6	121.6	116.2	115.4	111.7
Medical care .....	143.9	143.7	137.9	138.0	132.6

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to continental United States, except that personal income includes pay of Federal personnel stationed abroad.

<sup>2</sup> Bureau of the Census. Beginning with 1957 data, two relatively small groups of persons formerly classified as employed ("with a job but not at work") are assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. The change in definitions lowers employment estimates by about 200,000-300,000 a month

for recent years and raises unemployment estimates by almost the same amount.

<sup>3</sup> Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce. Components differ from those published by the Department, since they have been regrouped; for definitions, see the *Annual Statistical Supplement*, 1956, page 11, table 1.

<sup>4</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics.



ward. To offset some of this increase, many State agencies raised the level of payments to individual recipients. Cost standards were increased in some States, and other States added new items to the standards of assistance. About a fifth of the States raised their maximums on individual monthly assistance payments in one or more programs, and the District of Columbia eliminated its maximum on assistance plus income in all programs.

West Virginia raised payments to meet a higher percent of budgeted need in all programs, as did Mississippi in aid to the permanently and totally disabled and Puerto Rico in aid to dependent children. A few States, however, found it necessary to reduce payments because of shortage of funds.

In July 1957, or shortly thereafter, a number of States initiated vendor payments for medical care or extended existing provisions to take advantage of the separate Federal matching on such payments, first available July 1, 1957, under the 1956 amendments.

● During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1958, benefits paid under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program totaled \$8,043 million. Monthly benefit payments during the 12 months were 24 percent greater than the amount for the preceding fiscal year and totaled \$7,901 million; this amount includes \$168 million paid to disabled workers aged 50-64. Lump-sum death payments rose 16 percent to \$143 million.

The number and amount of monthly benefits in current-payment status continued to increase sharply. From June 1957 to June 1958 the number of monthly benefits went up nearly 1.6 million—about 400,000 less than in the preceding fiscal year but more than in any other year. At the end of June 1958, 11.9 million beneficiaries were receiving benefits at a monthly rate of \$659.7 million. A year earlier, 10.3 million beneficiaries had been receiving benefits at a monthly rate of \$554.6 million. The increase in number amounted to 15 percent, and the rise in the monthly amount to 19 percent.

The various types of benefits

showed increases in number that ranged from 15 percent for widow's or widower's benefits and 14 percent for old-age benefits to 5 percent for parent's benefits. The most substantial advance in the monthly benefit amounts—17 percent—occurred in widow's or widower's benefits and in old-age benefits; the smallest rise was 6 percent, for parent's benefits. Monthly disability insurance benefits, first payable for July 1957, were being paid at the end of June 1958 to 200,000 disabled workers aged 50-64 at a monthly rate of \$14.9 million.

Almost 2.5 million monthly benefits were awarded in the fiscal year 1957-58, only 200,000 less than the record number of awards made in the preceding year. New highs were reached for mother's benefits (90,000) and for child's benefits (307,000). Contributing to the record number of child's benefit awards were the 32,000 benefits awarded to disabled persons aged 18 or over—dependent children of a deceased or retired worker—whose disability began before age 18. Awards of disability insurance benefits totaled 262,000. Fewer old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's, and parent's benefits were awarded than in 1956-57, when many claims were filed by (1) self-employed farmers and other workers who qualified for benefits solely as the result of work newly covered under the 1954 amendments and (2) women aged 62-64 who qualified for benefits under the provision in the 1956 amendments that lowered the retirement age for women from 65 to 62. The drop in the number of claims made by these two groups of persons largely accounted for the decline in the total number of awards in the fiscal year 1957-58.

Lump-sum death payments during 1957-58 numbered 737,000, about 96,000 more than the previous record number established in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1957. About 708,000 deceased workers were represented in these awards. The average lump-sum benefit per worker represented in the awards was \$201.62.

A period of disability was established for almost 207,000 workers of all ages in 1957-58; applications from about 200,000 workers to establish a period of disability were denied.

● The business recession that took place during the latter half of the fiscal year 1957-58 brought a sharp rise in unemployment covered by the State unemployment insurance programs and the program of unemployment compensation for Federal employees. About 7.8 million workers received at least one benefit check during the year, in comparison with approximately 5.0 million in 1956-57. They received benefits totaling \$2,927.9 million, in compensation for 100.2 million weeks of unemployment. The total amount was 91 percent greater than the \$1,530.5 million received by workers in 1956-57 in compensation for 58.1 million weeks of unemployment. The average weekly check paid for total unemployment was higher than in 1956-57 (\$30.08 compared with \$27.53) and the average unemployed insured worker drew benefits for 12.8 weeks during 1957-58 and for 11.6 weeks in 1956-57. Approximately 1.8 million workers exhausted their benefit rights during 1957-58, and to assist workers in this situation, Federal legislation—the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958—was enacted in June. In States that agree to accept the program, additional benefits may be paid up to April 1, 1959, to workers who have exhausted their rights to benefits.

Fewer claims for benefits were filed in June 1958 than in May. Initial claims, which represent new unemployment, declined 1.6 percent, although the total of 1.5 million was 72 percent higher than that in June 1957. The number of insured jobless workers dropped more sharply (11 percent) to a weekly average of 2.7 million—partly because of the increased demand for workers and partly because of the 7-percent growth, to 254,000, in the number of workers exhausting their benefit rights. The \$325 million paid in unemployment benefits during June was 11 percent less than the total in May and was 163 percent greater than that a year earlier. In an average week, 2.6 million workers drew benefits—5 percent fewer than in May and 121 percent more than in June 1957. The average weekly benefit check paid for total unemployment was \$30.80—the same as in May.

# Concurrent Receipt of Public Assistance and Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

by SUE OSSMAN\*

*Two of the public assistance programs—old-age assistance and aid to dependent children—and the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program have a common purpose in that they are income-maintenance programs for aged persons and for children. For this reason, the Bureau of Public Assistance summarizes in the Bulletin each year information obtained by State and local public assistance agencies on the extent to which aged persons and families with dependent children are receiving payments under the public assistance and insurance programs. This year's article also discusses briefly trends in the aged population.*

THE complementary programs of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and public assistance established by the Social Security Act are a major source of income for a substantial number of persons aged 65 and over and for many dependent children. Before 1951, more aged persons were receiving assistance payments than social insurance benefits. Today there are about three and one-half times as many aged insurance beneficiaries as there are recipients of old-age assistance—8.4 million compared with approximately 2.5 million. In addition, a substantial number of families that formerly would have received financial assistance under the program for aid to dependent children are now receiving benefits under the insurance program. In the early days of the assistance program, for example, more than a third of the families received assistance because the father was dead. At present, with the decrease in the number of paternal orphans and with the survivor protection provided by the insurance program, only about 1 family in 8 receives aid to dependent children because of the death of the father.

Since both old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and public assistance are income maintenance programs for the aged and for paternal orphans, the relationship between them is of continuing interest. Recent liberalizations in the insurance pro-

gram have greatly increased this interest. The following article discusses the interprogram relationship, on the basis of information reported by all States in early 1958, and reviews the trend in and relationships between the two programs during the past 10 years.<sup>1</sup> Because both programs relate to persons aged 65 and over, trends in the aged population from 1940 to 1970 are also discussed.

## Trends in Aged Population

Statements are often made that our population is "rapidly becoming an aged population" and that the American people are becoming a "nation of elders." Although such statements may be an overdramatization, used to focus attention on the problem of old-age dependency, the number of older persons in our population is increasing. From April 1940 to December 1957, the number of persons aged 65 and over in the continental United States<sup>2</sup> was greater by almost 6 mil-

<sup>1</sup> Only the relationship between old-age, survivors, and disability insurance and the assistance programs for the aged and for children is discussed here. Information on the relationship between the insurance program and the two assistance programs for the disabled—aid to the permanently and totally disabled and aid to the blind—will be discussed in a later *Bulletin* article analyzing the effect on public assistance of the 1956 amendments to the insurance provisions of the Social Security Act.

<sup>2</sup> Analysis of the population data is limited to the continental United States because Bureau of the Census estimates of the 1970 population aged 65 and over are not available for Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

lion, or 66 percent (chart 1). During this period of more than 17 years, their number rose from 9.0 million to about 14.9 million and their ratio to the total population increased from 6.8 percent to 8.7 percent.

Although all the States have experienced a growth in aged population, the rate of increase has varied considerably from one State to another. The increase between 1940 and the end of 1957 was less than 40 percent in only five States—Iowa, Maine, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and Vermont. The population aged 65 and over increased more than 225 percent in Florida, more than 200 percent in Arizona, and more than 110 percent in California. With the addition of considerably more than one-quarter million persons to the aged population of Florida, that State at the end of 1957 had about 430,000 persons aged 65 and over. In California the aged population increased by more than one-half million, to a total of nearly 1.2 million—greater than the population aged 65 and over in all the New England States. Only New York, with nearly 1.5 million aged persons, now outranks California.

Persons aged 65 and over in December 1957 made up 10 percent or more of the total population in 11 States. Heading the list were Vermont, with 11.2 percent, and Iowa and New Hampshire, with 11.1 percent each. In Florida, 10.5 percent of the population is aged 65 and over. Despite their rapid increase in number, the aged in California still constitute only about 8.4 percent of the total population in the State—a smaller proportion than that for the Nation as a whole.<sup>3</sup>

The number of persons aged 65 and over in the continental United States may be greater by somewhat more than 4.5 million in 1970, though the

<sup>3</sup> Percentages are derived from estimates of State populations made by the Bureau of Public Assistance.

\* Division of Program Statistics and Analysis, Bureau of Public Assistance.

rate of increase in the aged population may not be as rapid from 1957 to 1970 as it was from 1940 to 1957. Those aged 65 and over may then total 19.5 million and represent about 9.4 percent of the total population. The population aged 65 and over is expected to exceed the 2-million mark in New York State and to reach 1.7 million in California, 1.3 million in Pennsylvania, nearly 1.2 million in Illinois, and somewhat more than 1 million in Ohio.

The increase in the aged population from 1957 to 1970 is expected to be less than 10 percent in only four States—Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, and Vermont. In Nevada the population aged 65 and over is expected to double; in Arizona, Maryland, and the District of Columbia it is expected to increase by 50 percent or more. According to present indications, 20

States will then have more than 10 percent of their populations in the age group 65 and over. The proportion is expected to be as large as 14.0 percent in Arkansas and 12.8 percent in Oklahoma.<sup>4</sup>

### Aged Persons Receiving OASI and OAA

The gradual maturing of the insurance program and the extension of that program's coverage under the amendments to the Social Security Act during the 1950's have greatly increased the number of insurance beneficiaries among the population aged 65 and over in the past 10 years. From June 1948 to February 1958 the total number of insurance beneficiar-

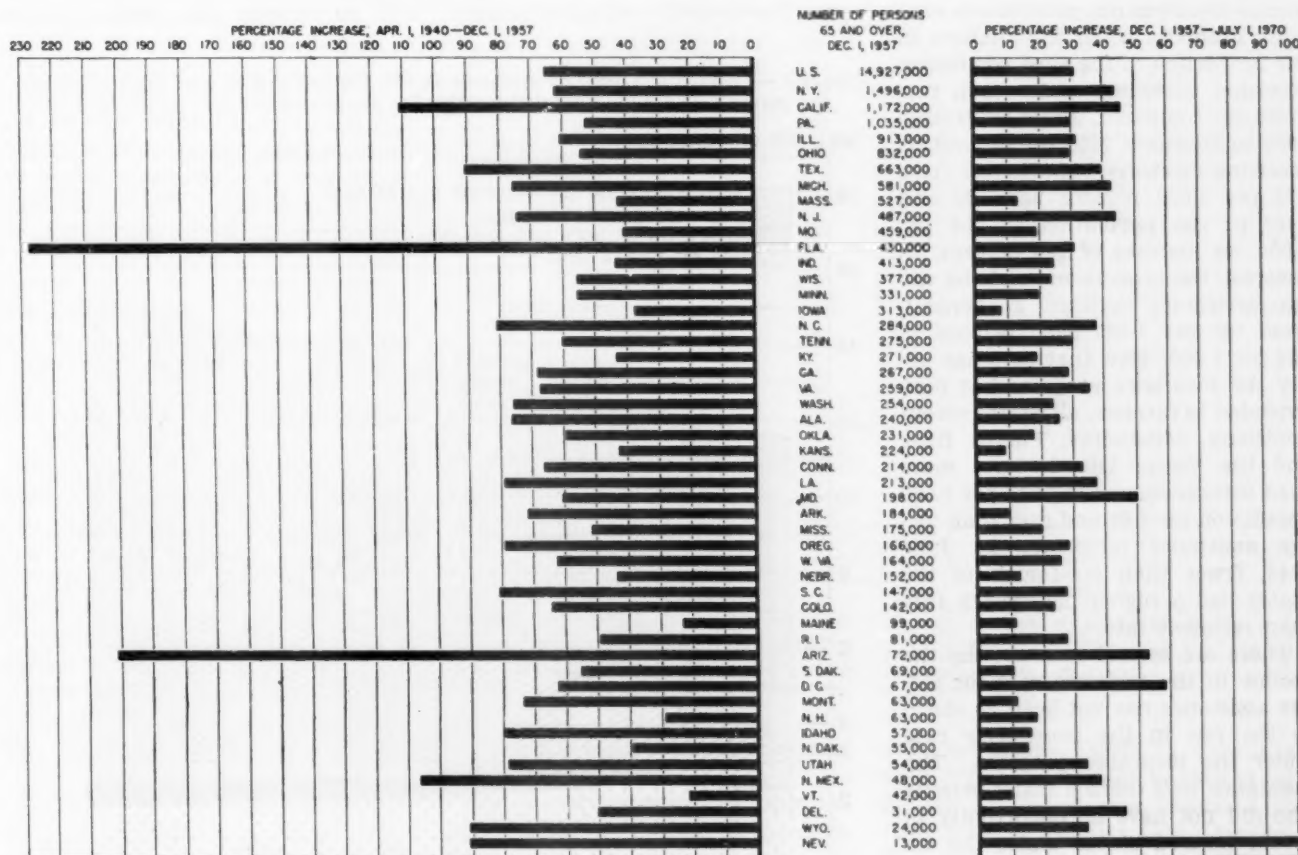
<sup>4</sup> Percentages were derived from Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Estimates*, Series P-25, No. 160, pages 8-11, projection series 1.

ies aged 65 and over<sup>5</sup> rose from 1.5 million to 8.4 million, or 460 percent (chart 2). During the same period the old-age assistance rolls declined somewhat, although they experienced a slight rise from 1948 to 1950. From September 1950, the month before the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act went into effect, to February 1958 the number of recipients of old-age assistance decreased 12 percent—from 2.8 million to approximately 2.5 million. This decline is significant when measured against the growth in the aged population throughout this period. Persons re-

<sup>5</sup> Women aged 62-64 who are receiving benefit payments under the social insurance program are excluded from this report since they are not eligible for old-age assistance. For comparison with recipients of old-age assistance, only insurance beneficiaries aged 65 and over are included in the analysis.

Chart 1.—Percentage increase in the number of persons aged 65 and over, continental United States, 1940-57 and 1957-70<sup>1</sup>

(STATES RANKED ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF PERSONS 65 AND OVER, DEC. 1, 1957)



<sup>1</sup> Data for 1940 and 1970 from the Bureau of the Census; data for 1957 estimated by the Bureau of Public Assistance.



**Table 1.—Aged persons and families with children receiving both OASI benefits and assistance payments, 1948–58**

Month and year	Aged persons receiving both OASI and OAA			Families with children receiving both OASI and ADC		
	Number	Percent of—		Number	Percent of—	
		Aged OASI beneficiaries	OAA recipients		OASI beneficiary families with children	ADC families
June 1948.....	146,000	10.0	6.1	21,600	6.7	4.8
September 1950.....	276,200	12.6	9.8	32,300	8.3	4.9
August 1951.....	376,500	11.9	13.8	30,700	6.7	5.0
February 1952.....	406,000	12.0	15.1	30,000	6.1	5.0
February 1953.....	426,500	10.7	16.3	30,600	5.7	5.3
February 1954 <sup>1</sup> .....	463,000	9.7	18.0	31,900	5.4	5.9
February 1955.....	488,800	8.7	19.2	32,100	4.9	5.2
February 1956 <sup>2</sup> .....	516,300	8.0	20.4	32,600	4.6	5.3
February 1957.....	555,300	7.8	22.2	31,900	4.2	5.1
February 1958.....	596,500	7.1	24.2	37,200	4.5	5.4

<sup>1</sup> November 1953 data for ADC families.

<sup>2</sup> Data for ADC families for March for 20 States, November 1955 for 1 State, and May 1956 for 1 State.

ceiving both insurance benefits and assistance payments advanced in number from 146,000 in June 1948 to 596,500 in February 1958—a rise of 309 percent.

The shift in the roles of the two income-maintenance programs is even more dramatic when the changes in the proportion of the aged population receiving payments under each program are compared. From September 1950 to February 1958 the proportion receiving insurance benefits rose from 177 per 1,000 persons aged 65 and over in the population to 559 per 1,000, an increase of 216 percent. In contrast, the proportion receiving old-age assistance declined 27 percent, from 226 per 1,000 aged persons to 164 per 1,000. Now that coverage under the insurance program has been extended to farmers, all States except Louisiana, Mississippi, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands have more aged insurance beneficiaries per 1,000 population aged 65 and over than old-age assistance recipients. In June 1948, fewer than one-fourth of the States had a higher beneficiary rate than recipient rate.

There are several reasons why the decline in the recipient rate for old-age assistance has not been as sharp as the rise in the beneficiary rate under the insurance program. The assistance rolls include many persons who did not have an opportunity to obtain insured status under the insurance program and, because of their age, are likely never to have an op-

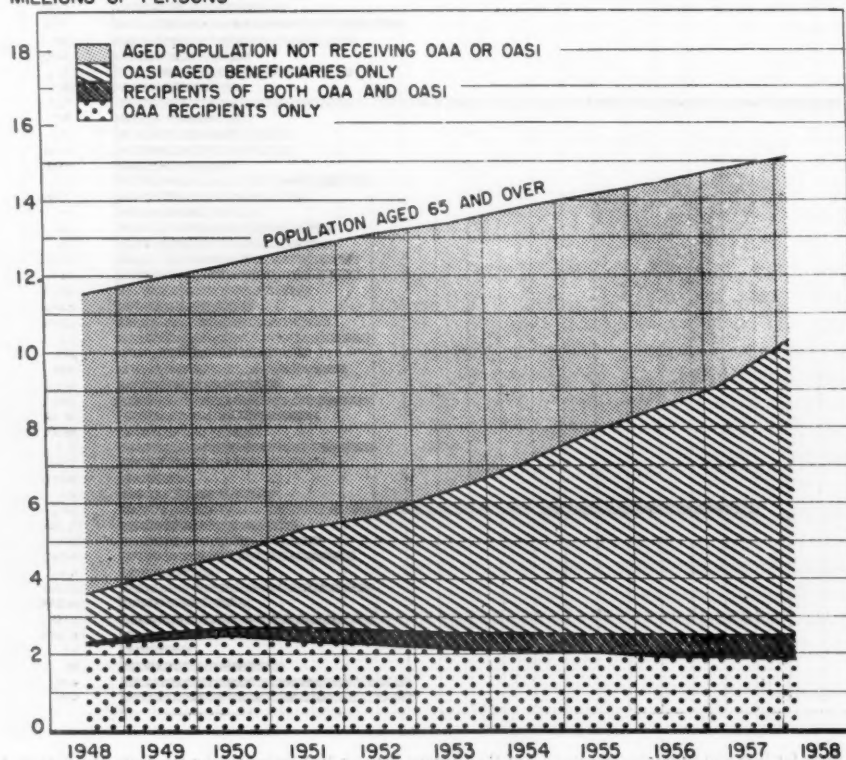
portunity to obtain such status. Another group of assistance recipients is made up of individuals whose insurance benefits are small—because of either low wages or irregular work in covered employment—and whose incomes from benefits and other sources

combined are inadequate to meet their basic needs. Finally, benefits under the insurance program were not designed to provide complete protection for persons with special needs, such as medical care. Public assistance will continue to supplement the benefits for such individuals.

Although the old-age assistance caseload continues to decline, the number of insurance beneficiaries who receive old-age assistance to supplement their benefits continues to increase. In February 1958, both old-age assistance payments and insurance benefits were going to 596,500 persons (40 persons per 1,000 aged population), an increase of 41,200 or 7.4 percent from the number the preceding February (table 1). As indicated earlier, more than four times as many persons were receiving both types of payments in February 1958 as in June 1948. Except for the period 1948–51, the annual increases have been more or less gradual, ranging from 20,000 to about 41,000. Insurance benefits awarded in 1950 and 1951 to persons who became newly

**Chart 2.—Population aged 65 and over in the United States and persons receiving payments under Social Security Act programs for the aged, 1948–58**

MILLIONS OF PERSONS



eligible under the 1950 amendments were, in general, at or near the minimum,<sup>6</sup> and many recipients of old-age assistance then on the rolls who received benefits for the first time continued to need assistance. As a result, the number of aged persons receiving both types of payments was greater by more than 100,000 in September 1950 than in June 1948; an increase of about the same size occurred during the following year.

Although the number of aged insurance beneficiaries who also receive assistance has increased, the proportion that such beneficiaries represent of all aged beneficiaries has declined. By February 1958, only 1 out of every 14 aged beneficiaries also received payments under the old-age assistance program, compared with 1 out of every 8 in September 1950. As the proportion of benefits computed on the basis of earnings after 1950 continues to grow, the average benefit paid to all aged beneficiaries will continue to increase, and thus relatively fewer aged beneficiaries may need supplementary assistance.

On the other hand, as the number of aged assistance recipients with insurance benefits increases and the total number of recipients of old-age assistance declines, the proportion of the aged who are receiving both types of payments will continue to go up. The proportion of all old-age assistance recipients who were also beneficiaries under the insurance program was four times as great in February 1958 as it was in June 1948—24.2 percent compared with 6.1 percent.

### State Changes, February 1957–February 1958

The number of beneficiary-recipients was larger in February 1958 than it had been a year earlier in all but nine of the 52 States<sup>7</sup> and in all but two—Nevada and South Carolina—represented a higher proportion of all recipients. In Nevada the percentage of recipients also getting insurance benefits dropped from 48.8 in February 1957 to 45.6 in February 1958. In South Carolina the propor-

<sup>6</sup> The minimum benefit then payable to retired workers was \$20.

<sup>7</sup> Puerto Rico was excluded from the State analysis since it did not report any cases receiving both assistance payments and insurance benefits.

Table 2.—Number of aged OASI beneficiaries per 1,000 population aged 65 and over and percent of OAA recipients with OASI benefits, February 1958<sup>1</sup>

State <sup>2</sup> and beneficiary-rate group	OASI beneficiaries per 1,000 population aged 65 and over <sup>3</sup>	Percent of OAA recipients with OASI benefits			
		Less than 15	15-24	25-34	35 and over
Total, 53 States.....	550	24.2			
Less than 399:					
Virgin Islands.....	210	0.2			
Louisiana.....	379		24.8		
New Mexico.....	396	11.8			
400-449:					
Georgia.....	407	11.6			
South Carolina.....	412	6.3			
Oklahoma.....	412		20.1		
Mississippi.....	414	14.1			
Texas.....	431		17.8		
Alabama.....	440		16.0		
Arkansas.....	441	10.1			
District of Columbia.....	442		23.5		
450-499:					
North Dakota.....	458		16.8		
Tennessee.....	465	9.1			
North Carolina.....	474	10.2			
Alaska.....	478			34.9	
Colorado.....	491			34.3	
500-549:					
South Dakota.....	500		17.5		
Kentucky.....	502	14.1			
Arizona.....	513			28.4	
Nebraska.....	515		20.5		
Iowa.....	516		22.9		
Wyoming.....	518			32.9	
Virginia.....	522	7.3			
Kansas.....	525		21.1		
Montana.....	525			26.2	
Hawaii.....	526		17.7		
Missouri.....	527			28.0	
Minnesota.....	530		23.4		
Idaho.....	548			27.2	
550-599:					
Utah.....	553		21.5		
Maryland.....	557		19.7		
Illinois.....	562		23.5		
West Virginia.....	568	8.5			
California.....	581				42.9
Ohio.....	583		24.2		
Vermont.....	586			29.6	
Wisconsin.....	593			26.6	
600-649:					
Florida.....	604			29.3	
Washington.....	609				37.1
Pennsylvania.....	616		21.7		
Indiana.....	621		20.8		
Michigan.....	627			29.1	
New York.....	627			31.8	
Nevada.....	632				45.6
Massachusetts.....	637				43.0
Delaware.....	641		20.8		
650 or more:					
New Hampshire.....	654			29.7	
Oregon.....	659			33.6	
Maine.....	660			32.9	
Connecticut.....	667				37.7
New Jersey.....	668			29.1	
Rhode Island.....	708				37.6

<sup>1</sup> March data for Arizona and Iowa.

<sup>2</sup> Puerto Rico is not shown because it did not report any cases receiving both assistance payments and insurance benefits.

<sup>3</sup> Number of aged beneficiaries for February for each State estimated on the basis of change in na-

tional data from December to February. Data adjusted to exclude (1) women beneficiaries aged 62-64, (2) wife beneficiaries under age 62 with child beneficiaries in their care, and (3) duplicate counts for beneficiaries receiving both old-age and wife's or husband's benefits.

tion was the same as in the preceding year.

The largest percentage increase (65 percent) in the number of aged recipients with both types of payments occurred in Mississippi, where the number rose from 6,900 in February

1957 to almost 11,500 in February 1958. The maximum on payments for old-age assistance was increased in that State in January 1958. Application of a higher maximum tends, of course, to increase the number of insurance beneficiaries on the assistance

rolls, since many with minimum benefits then become eligible for a small assistance payment to supplement their benefits.

Four States—Alabama, Arkansas, the District of Columbia, and New Mexico—each had an increase of more than 20 percent in the number of recipients of old-age assistance who also received insurance benefits.

### State Differences

When the Virgin Islands—where only one recipient of old-age assistance also received insurance benefits—are excluded, the proportion of aged persons receiving both types of payments in February 1958 ranged from a low of 6.3 percent in South Carolina to a high of 45.6 in Nevada (table 2). Small percentages reflect one or both of two conditions—(1) a relatively small proportion of aged persons in the State receiving insurance benefits and (2) assistance payments that are low because State funds are small in relation to the number of needy persons, with the result that relatively few aged beneficiaries are eligible for assistance.

In 11 States, fewer than 15 percent of the aged assistance recipients also received insurance benefits. Except for West Virginia, the aged beneficiary rates for these States were substantially less than the national rate of 559 per 1,000 persons aged 65 and over. Though West Virginia's rate of 568 per 1,000 was somewhat higher than the national average, limited assistance funds made it possible to assist only the neediest aged persons and thus the recipient rate was held down. Some of the aged insurance beneficiaries in that State are retired mine workers who also receive payments from the United Mine Workers Retirement Fund. This group would not be eligible for assistance even if funds were not so limited, since in addition to their insurance benefits they receive a flat monthly benefit of \$100 from the fund.

With the Virgin Islands excluded from this group of States, all except one (New Mexico) are in the agricultural South, where many of the farm operators and farm workers did not gain coverage under the insurance program until 1954. The average assistance payment in these 10 States ranged from \$30.02 to \$53.80; the

national average in February 1958 was \$61.08.

In six States, 37 percent or more of the old-age assistance recipients also received insurance benefits. All but one (Nevada) are industrialized States, and all have average benefits and old-age assistance payments substantially higher than the national

averages. The beneficiary rate for these six States ranged from 581 to 708 per 1,000 aged persons; their average assistance payments ranged from \$68.15 to \$118.05.

In 19 States the proportion of recipients getting both insurance benefits and old-age assistance ranged from 16 percent to 25 percent. Only

Table 3.—Number of OAA recipients per 1,000 population aged 65 and over and percent of aged OASI beneficiaries receiving OAA, February 1958<sup>1</sup>

State <sup>2</sup> and recipient-rate group	OAA recipients per 1,000 population aged 65 and over	Percent of aged beneficiaries receiving OAA <sup>3</sup>			
		Less than 5	5-9	10-14	15 or more
Total, 53 States.....	164	7.1			
Less than 100:					
New Jersey.....	39	1.7			
District of Columbia.....	47	2.5			
Pennsylvania.....	48	1.7			
Maryland.....	49	1.7			
Delaware.....	51	1.7			
Hawaii.....	53	1.8			
New York.....	60	3.0			
Virginia.....	61	.9			
Connecticut.....	71	4.0			
Indiana.....	75	2.5			
New Hampshire.....	85	3.9			
Rhode Island.....	90	4.8			
Illinois.....	91	3.8			
100-149:					
Wisconsin.....	102	4.6			
Oregon.....	108		5.5		
Nebraska.....	109	4.4			
Ohio.....	110	4.6			
Michigan.....	116		5.4		
Iowa.....	120		5.3		
Maine.....	123		6.2		
Montana.....	127		6.4		
West Virginia.....	132	2.0			
North Dakota.....	139		5.1		
Kansas.....	139		5.6		
Idaho.....	142		7.0		
South Dakota.....	142		5.0		
Minnesota.....	148		6.5		
Vermont.....	148		7.5		
150-199:					
Wyoming.....	153		9.7		
Florida.....	161		7.8		
Massachusetts.....	162			10.9	
Utah.....	163		6.3		
North Carolina.....	179	3.8			
Arizona.....	196			10.8	
Nevada.....	197			14.2	
200-299:					
Tennessee.....	208	4.1			
New Mexico.....	211		6.4		
Kentucky.....	214		6.0		
Washington.....	219			13.3	
California.....	227				16.7
South Carolina.....	245	3.7			
Alaska.....	259				19.1
Missouri.....	270			14.3	
300-399:					
Arkansas.....	305		7.0		
Virgin Islands.....	315	.2			
Texas.....	339			14.0	
Georgia.....	368			10.5	
Colorado.....	368				23.7
400 or more:					
Oklahoma.....	406				19.8
Alabama.....	433				15.8
Mississippi.....	462				15.8
Louisiana.....	583				38.2

<sup>1</sup> March data for Arizona and Iowa.

<sup>2</sup> Puerto Rico is not shown because it did not report any cases receiving both assistance payments and insurance benefits.

<sup>3</sup> Number of aged beneficiaries for February for each State estimated on the basis of change in na-

tional data from December to February. Data adjusted to exclude (1) women beneficiaries aged 62-64, (2) wife beneficiaries under age 62 with child beneficiaries in their care, and (3) duplicate counts for beneficiaries receiving both old-age and wife's or husband's benefits.



five of these States (Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Delaware) had beneficiary rates above the national average. Average assistance payments varied widely among the 19 States, ranging from \$38.49 to \$85.14.

The remaining 16 States had 26-35 percent of the old-age assistance recipients also getting insurance benefits. Nine of the States had beneficiary rates above the national average, and 10 had average assistance payments higher than that for the Nation.

As the number of aged insurance beneficiaries increases, the proportion who also receive old-age assistance usually declines. The District of Columbia, Maine, Mississippi, and Pennsylvania were exceptions to the general rule and showed a slightly higher percentage of beneficiaries on the assistance rolls in February 1958 than in the preceding February.<sup>8</sup> In six States—Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, New Mexico, Virginia, and West Virginia—the proportion was the same as in the preceding year.

The proportion of beneficiaries receiving old-age assistance to supplement their other income varied widely from State to State. In 21 States fewer than 5 percent of the aged beneficiaries received assistance in February 1958 (table 3), but in seven States more than 15 percent of the aged beneficiaries were also getting supplementary assistance. When the Virgin Islands are excluded, the proportion was smallest in Virginia (0.9 percent) and largest in Louisiana (38.2 percent).

The proportion of insurance beneficiaries receiving assistance is usually low in States with relatively low old-age assistance recipient rates and high in States where the recipient rate is relatively high. For example, in all 13 States where the number of recipients per 1,000 aged 65 and over in the population was less than 100, fewer than 5 percent of the aged beneficiaries received supplementary assistance. Most of these States are highly industrialized and rank near the top in the number of beneficiaries per 1,000 aged in their populations. Benefit payments are higher than the

national average in most of these States because of the generally higher wage levels in industry and the opportunity for continuing work in covered employment. As a result, fewer beneficiaries need assistance to supplement their income.

Among the 19 States with old-age assistance recipient rates of more than 100 but less than the national average of 164, 15 reported that 5-11 percent of the aged insurance beneficiaries were receiving old-age assistance. In the other four States in the group the percentage ranged from 2.0 to 4.6.

The 20 States with old-age assistance recipient rates exceeding the national average presented a mixed situation. Four States had fewer than 5 percent of the beneficiaries on the old-age assistance rolls, and in seven States more than 15 percent of the aged insurance beneficiaries received assistance. The proportion of beneficiaries getting assistance payments ranged from 6.0 percent to 14.3 percent in the remaining nine States in this group. All four States with old-age assistance recipient rates that were higher than 400 per 1,000 aged population had more than 15 percent of their aged insurance beneficiaries on the assistance rolls.

### Families With Children Receiving OASI and ADC

The extension of old-age and survivors insurance coverage and the increase in the benefit amount have also affected the program of aid to dependent children. The effect is not reflected in a decrease in caseload, as in old-age assistance, but rather in the changing characteristics of the caseload with respect to reasons for deprivation of parental support or care of the children. The most usual reason for deprivation of support or care of a child who would be entitled to receive survivor benefits under the insurance program is death of the father. In February 1958 approximately 1 out of every 8 families receiving aid to dependent children was eligible for assistance on this basis. The ratio is substantially different from that in 1948, when 1 out of every 4 of the assistance families was receiving aid because of the father's death. The decline in the ratio resulted not only from the growth of

the insurance program but also to some extent from the decrease in recent years in the proportion of children under age 18 who are paternal orphans. This proportion has dropped one percentage point in the past 10 years—from 4.2 percent to 3.2 percent.

The number of families with one or more child beneficiaries under the insurance program rose from about 322,000 in June 1948 to about 829,000 in February 1958, a rise of 157 percent. During the same period the number of families receiving both insurance benefits and aid to dependent children increased from 21,600 to 37,200, or 72 percent.

In February 1958, children in families receiving benefits under the insurance program numbered about 1.5 million—2.4 percent of all children under age 18 in the population. Families receiving aid to dependent children included 2.0 million children, or 3.2 percent of the total child population.

The number of families receiving both insurance benefits and payments under the program of aid to dependent children increased by 5,300 or 17 percent from February 1957 to February 1958. The 37,200 families getting both insurance benefits and assistance payments in February 1958 represented 5.4 percent of all families getting aid to dependent children. From 1950 through February 1957, the number of families receiving both types of payments remained more or less stationary, but the proportion of beneficiary families receiving aid to dependent children to supplement their benefits declined continuously. From February 1957 to February 1958, however, this proportion increased.

Just as the increase in the total number of persons receiving aid to dependent children during these 12 months reflected widespread growth in unemployment, the increase in the number of families receiving both types of payments may well be due to the same reason. One of the most frequent sources of income for widows with children is employment.<sup>9</sup> Since most of the beneficiary families with children consist of a widow and her children, it is likely that some of the beneficiary families who previous-

<sup>8</sup> The Virgin Islands have been excluded from the comparisons with the 1957 data, because no beneficiary-recipient cases were reported in that jurisdiction for 1957.

<sup>9</sup> See the Bulletin, August 1958, page 23.

ly had income from employment to supplement their benefits lost such income because of the adverse economic conditions and found it necessary to apply for aid to dependent children.

Of the total number of families receiving payments under both the program of aid to dependent children and the insurance program, it is estimated that about 80 percent had benefits based on the wage record of a

father who had died, 17 percent on the basis of an aged retired father's wage record, and the remaining 3 percent on the basis of the wage record of a deceased mother.

The families receiving both types of payments were generally larger than families receiving only insurance benefits. In February 1958 the average number of children in families receiving both types of payments was 2.9; the average in families receiving

only insurance benefits was 1.7. Although 4.5 percent of the beneficiary families with children were receiving assistance in February 1958, the children in these families represented 7.2 percent of all child beneficiaries (table 4). Because of the overall maximum on family benefits written into the Social Security Act, large families are more likely to need supplementation of their insurance benefits than are those with fewer children. Families receiving benefits based on a low average wage are also most likely to need supplementary assistance, and the need tends to increase in proportion to the number of child survivors.

Although the families receiving both types of payments were larger, on the average, than other beneficiary families, they were generally about the same size as families receiving only aid to dependent children. The average number of children in families receiving only assistance increased slightly from February 1957 to February 1958. In February 1958 the average number of children in these families was 2.9; in the preceding February it was 2.8.

Variations among the States in the proportion of assistance families receiving benefits are the result of the same factors that underlie State variations in the extent of concurrent receipt of benefits and assistance by aged persons—differences in the proportion of persons in the State who receive insurance benefits and in the amount of State funds available for needy persons. In addition, State differences in the proportion of needy families in which the father is dead affect the percentage of assistance families in receipt of insurance benefits.

### Effect of OASI on Assistance Costs

Assistance payments made to persons receiving old-age and survivors insurance benefits are, on the average, lower than those to persons receiving only old-age assistance. Since such benefits, like all other income and resources of the recipient, are taken into account in determining the amount of his need, in February 1958, average assistance payments were approximately one-fourth lower for aged beneficiary-recipients than for other old-age assistance recipients—\$49.09

Table 4.—Concurrent receipt of OASI benefits and assistance payments by OAA recipients and ADC cases, February 1958<sup>1</sup>

State <sup>2</sup>	Persons receiving OAA and OASI as percent of—		Cases receiving ADC and OASI—	
	OAA recipients	OASI beneficiaries	Families as percent of ADC families	Children as percent of OASI child beneficiaries <sup>3</sup>
Total, 53 States.....	24.2	7.1	5.4	7.2
Alabama.....	16.0	15.8	4.8	8.4
Alaska.....	34.9	19.1	10.0	21.1
Arizona.....	28.4	10.8	7.2	8.8
Arkansas.....	10.1	7.0	5.2	6.6
California.....	42.9	16.7	5.0	7.5
Colorado.....	34.3	23.7	5.6	7.8
Connecticut.....	37.7	4.0	4.7	4.0
Delaware.....	20.8	1.7	2.6	4.0
District of Columbia.....	23.5	2.5	3.0	4.7
Florida.....	29.3	7.8	7.9	13.9
Georgia.....	11.6	10.5	7.8	6.9
Hawaii.....	17.7	1.8	2.7	4.2
Idaho.....	27.2	7.0	8.8	6.9
Illinois.....	23.5	3.8	4.0	4.0
Indiana.....	20.8	2.5	10.2	7.6
Iowa.....	22.9	5.3	7.4	11.5
Kansas.....	21.1	5.6	5.6	5.1
Kentucky.....	14.1	6.0	9.6	16.4
Louisiana.....	24.8	38.2	4.4	9.8
Maine.....	32.9	6.2	11.4	13.6
Maryland.....	19.7	1.7	3.1	3.1
Massachusetts.....	43.0	10.9	6.7	5.8
Michigan.....	29.1	5.4	7.6	6.6
Minnesota.....	23.4	6.5	8.7	8.1
Mississippi.....	14.1	15.8	5.9	16.4
Missouri.....	28.0	14.3	6.8	12.0
Montana.....	26.2	6.4	6.0	5.8
Nebraska.....	20.5	4.4	6.7	6.1
Nevada.....	45.6	14.2	4.6	5.3
New Hampshire.....	29.7	3.9	10.0	4.3
New Jersey.....	29.1	1.7	5.9	3.6
New Mexico.....	11.8	6.4	6.0	12.7
New York.....	31.8	3.0	3.0	5.5
North Carolina.....	10.2	3.8	6.0	8.6
North Dakota.....	16.8	5.1	9.5	11.0
Ohio.....	24.2	4.6	7.6	5.5
Oklahoma.....	20.1	19.8	6.5	12.4
Oregon.....	33.6	5.5	6.5	4.3
Pennsylvania.....	21.7	1.7	3.4	3.8
Rhode Island.....	37.6	4.8	3.3	5.9
South Carolina.....	6.3	3.7	4.2	5.6
South Dakota.....	17.5	5.0	6.4	10.7
Tennessee.....	9.1	4.1	5.6	10.1
Texas.....	17.8	14.0	7.3	6.5
Utah.....	21.5	6.3	5.5	5.7
Vermont.....	29.6	7.5	10.5	8.5
Virgin Islands.....	.2	.2	.4	2.5
Virginia.....	7.3	.9	4.1	3.3
Washington.....	37.1	13.3	7.4	8.5
West Virginia.....	8.5	2.0	5.6	10.7
Wisconsin.....	26.6	4.6	9.2	7.1
Wyoming.....	32.9	9.7	6.7	4.9

<sup>1</sup> March data for Arizona and Iowa.

<sup>2</sup> Puerto Rico is not shown because it did not report any cases receiving both assistance payments and insurance benefits.

<sup>3</sup> Data given in terms of children because OASI data on beneficiary families are not available by State.

compared with \$64.73. These amounts represented increases from the previous February of \$1.09 for beneficiary-recipients and \$3.96 for other recipients. Less than one-fifth of the old-age assistance payments in February 1958, or somewhat less than \$29.3 million, was paid to aged beneficiaries as a supplement to their insurance payments.

In February 1958 the average insurance benefit received by persons getting both assistance payments and insurance benefits was \$40.68, or about 70 percent of the average benefit paid to all aged beneficiaries. It was only 60 cents higher than the average a year earlier.

The cost of assistance for beneficiary families with children amounted to slightly more than \$2.9 million in February 1958. Although the number of beneficiary families increased 17 percent from February 1957 to February 1958, the proportion of total assistance payments going to these families remained about the same as in the preceding February—4 percent. The average assistance payment in February 1958 to families receiving both types of payments was \$78.27, compared with \$102.71 for families not receiving insurance benefits. The increase in the average assistance payment from the preceding February was smaller for beneficiary families than for nonbeneficiary families—\$2.52 compared with \$6.32.

The average benefit paid to beneficiary families receiving assistance was \$66.19 in February 1958, or \$2.78 more than it had been a year earlier. For all families consisting of widows and children the average family benefit in February 1958 was \$133.50, or more than twice that received by those who

were also receiving aid to dependent children.

### Summary and Future Trends

The problem of old-age dependency has been of growing importance for a number of years. One reason for increased interest in the question is the shift, which has been continuing for some time, in the age distribution of the population—a shift that has meant a rise in both the number of persons aged 65 and over and the proportion they represent of the total population. Since 1950, however, there has been some decline in both the number of persons receiving old-age assistance and the proportion of the population aged 65 and over receiving assistance.

The downward trend in the proportion of the aged population receiving assistance results largely from the increase in the number of persons receiving benefits under the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program. About three and one-half times as many persons aged 65 and over are now receiving benefits as are dependent on public assistance. In February 1958, old-age assistance payments were going to 16.4 percent of the Nation's aged population. Of the population aged 65 and over who did not have insurance benefits, 28.2 percent received old-age assistance. Only 7.1 percent of the aged insurance beneficiaries were on the assistance rolls. Many more aged persons would be receiving assistance if it were not for their insurance benefits. A rough estimate can be obtained of the size of the old-age assistance caseload, if there were no insurance program, by applying the recipient rate of the nonbeneficiary aged population to the

total population aged 65 and over. On this basis, it is estimated that, without the insurance program, almost 1.8 million (72 percent) more aged persons would be receiving old-age assistance than are on the assistance rolls today.

Only slightly more than 4 percent of the beneficiary families with children receive payments under the program for aid to dependent children. The payments to these families represent 4 percent of all payments made to families receiving such aid. Only 10 percent of the 1.9 million paternal orphans in the Nation today receive aid to dependent children, but about 63 percent receive survivor benefits.

In the years ahead, as the old-age assistance caseload declines and the proportion of the aged population receiving insurance benefits continues to grow, the supplementary role of the assistance program will become more and more evident. Old-age assistance will increasingly be a program primarily for aged persons who do not qualify for insurance benefits and for beneficiaries who have special needs that cannot be met from their insurance benefits and whatever other resources they may have.

In terms of the number of persons on the assistance rolls, the program of aid to dependent children has already become the largest public assistance program, with the old-age assistance program taking second place. It may be said that, in the not too distant future, death of the father will become a negligible factor in the need for aid to dependent children and that the program will be almost wholly confined to meeting need arising from the disability or absence of the father from the home.



# Provisions for the Protection of Children in Sweden

by MARGARET EMERY\*

*In the fall of 1957, under a reciprocal exchange program sponsored by the United Nations, the author spent some time in Belgium and Sweden studying the provisions in those countries for the protection of children. This article continues the presentation, begun in the June issue, of the information on protective legislation for children thus collected; it is concerned specifically with the details of Sweden's provisions.*

**P**UBLIC programs for the protection of children are in operation in most European countries. The provisions of two nations—Belgium and Sweden—were surveyed by the author in 1957, under the United Nations Reciprocal Exchange Program for the study of social work. The first of two articles reporting the results of the survey appeared in the June issue of the BULLETIN<sup>1</sup>; it gave background information on the programs in both countries and described the Belgian provisions in some detail.

The survey showed that, although the Swedish and Belgian programs are alike in some respects, they differ markedly in the method of approach. Belgium, as reported in the earlier article, depends primarily on court procedures, and Sweden provides protection for children almost entirely through administrative agencies and without court procedures. Sweden's provisions are summarized below.

## Administrative Responsibility

The central authority in Sweden for the administration of social legislative measures for the protection of children is the Royal Social Welfare Board in the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labor, and Housing. County or provincial boards represent the Royal Board within each of the 26 counties. County councils, which are elected bodies, are responsible for administering certain facilities—such as children's institutions—that serve an entire county. The local child welfare committees in each of the 1,037 local districts (cities and rural districts) carry the basic, mandatory responsibility for the protection of children.

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<sup>1</sup> Margaret Emery, "Provisions for the Protection of Children in Belgium," *Social Security Bulletin*, June 1958.

The protection of children is one of several responsibilities carried by the Royal Social Welfare Board. It is responsible for relations between employers and employees—that is, questions concerning the right of association and negotiation, labor agreements, collective agreements, and labor disputes; social welfare—public assistance, child welfare, juvenile protection, general children's allowances, maternity assistance, social domestic assistance, housewives' holidays, the care of inebriates, and temperance welfare; and other questions of an essentially social character, including collection of statistics concerning wages and the cost of living.

The Board is presided over by a director-general and is made up of seven members, each one the head of a separate bureau. In addition, there is a Conciliation Office, which handles labor disputes.

One of the seven bureaus is the Child Welfare Bureau. In general, the functions of this Bureau are (1) to provide advice, guidance, and stimulation to local child welfare committees in improving their programs for the protection of children, (2) to administer grants (subsidies) for specific purposes, (3) to inspect all children's institutions and camps, and (4) to serve as the administrative unit of highest appeal in certain situations, such as those involving maternity and children's allowances or disputes between a local committee and a county board with respect to taking children for "protective upbringing" against the wishes of the parents.

The Child and Youth Welfare School Bureau is another bureau of the Board. It is responsible for the direction of the 22 child and youth welfare schools for juvenile delin-

quents set up by the Swedish Government under the Child Welfare Act, as well as the boardinghomes for after-care of children placed in these schools. The head of the Bureau serves as the Government inspector of the schools, and he must approve the application of the local child welfare committee for a child's admission. The Bureau supervises the care, education, and training given in these schools and homes, distributes the State grants among them, and reviews their administration.

## County Boards

The county board, subject to the authority of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Labor, and Housing, is responsible for the proper administration of services for the protection of children. In carrying out its child welfare responsibilities, each board has a public assistance and child welfare counselor (also referred to as social welfare consultant) and a child welfare assistant. The counselors are appointed jointly by the directors of the social welfare and child welfare bureaus of the Royal Social Welfare Board. There is one child welfare assistant for each county, but a counselor may serve more than one county.

The duty of the counselors is to assist the county boards with the administration of public assistance, child welfare, and juvenile protection measures on the local level, primarily by rendering advice and information during inspection visits in the local districts. The child welfare assistants are principally responsible for the supervision of children's institutions and the care of foster children.

In most counties there is a child welfare worker, assigned by the Child Welfare Association, which is a national voluntary agency. These workers locate foster homes for all children for whom the local child welfare committees request this service. After placement, the child is supervised by the local committee.

The elected county council is responsible for developing and submitting to the Central Government a plan for organizing the care in child

welfare institutions within the county. The plan must contain provisions for children's homes in such a number and of such nature that the requirements of various kinds of institutional care within the area will be supplied in a suitable manner. Not only public institutions but voluntary institutions that are receiving public funds come under the plan. In most counties, the public institutions are usually county institutions.

The local child welfare committees in each of the 1,037 local districts are responsible for the care and protection of children. They handle, without judicial procedure, the functions usually performed by juvenile courts in the United States.

Even though many local committees have no paid staff, the evaluation of trained social workers is usually brought to bear with respect to three major types of decisions made by the committees:

1. Whether to take a child for "protective upbringing" without the consent of the parents. The county board is required to review each decision of this kind made by a local committee and may order the committee to take different measures.

2. Whether to place a child in an institution. Before admitting children, all institutions must notify the child welfare assistant of the county board, who reviews the placement plan for each child and may suggest one that is more suitable. The assistant works closely enough with the institutions to be able to suggest removing the child when such an action is indicated. All institutions must report regularly on the children receiving care.

3. Whether to place a child in foster-family care. Children are usually referred to the child welfare worker of the Child Welfare Association for such placement.

### Day Care

Three types of day care are used—play schools for the care of children aged 4-7 for a few hours each day, day nurseries for children aged 3 months to 7 years whose mothers are employed, and afterschool homes for children of school age whose mothers are employed.

Government funds to help finance day care are available to local dis-

tricts, foundations, voluntary associations, and industrial concerns. The requirements for receiving the grants are approved premises, special training of the superintendent of the institution, approved regulations, approved plan of activities, continual medical supervision of personnel, and continual medical supervision of the institution. The Government pays one-third of the basic salaries of qualified personnel (to qualify, 2 years' special training in work with preschool children is required). At present the Government pays no part of the building costs in this program.

The number of day-care facilities as of July 1, 1957, and the auspices under which they operate are shown below.

Type of facility	Total	Number operated by—		
		Child welfare committee	Industry	Private individual
Total.....	965	861	33	71
Day nursery.....	193	172	20	1
Day nursery and play school.....	69	67	1	1
Day nursery and afterschool home	14	13	1	-----
Day nursery, play school and afterschool home.....	31	31	-----	-----
Play school.....	587	507	11	69
Play school and afterschool home	43	43	-----	-----
Afterschool home.....	28	28	-----	-----

On July 1, 1957, the day nurseries had space for 644 infants (aged 6 months to 1 year), 1,500 children aged 1-2, about 3,440 children aged 2-4, and 10,460 children aged 4-6. The play schools could take care of 31,300 children, and the afterschool homes could take care of 2,500.

At present, the Government grants pay about 10 percent of the actual cost of day-care facilities; local funds, about 70 percent; and fees from parents, about 20 percent.

Special day-care programs are provided in Lapland and in South Sweden. Lapland's special problems arise from the fact that crops grow rapidly in its climate and the entire community must join in the work at harvest time. The need for day nurseries is great, particularly as families tend to be larger in that area than in other parts of Sweden. To meet this need, the Central Government pays 60 per-

cent of the cost for about 60 day nurseries, which are in operation for 6 weeks each summer. The standards for these nurseries are more flexible than for those that operate throughout the year. A similar plan is carried out in South Sweden, in the sugar-beet area, during periods in both the spring and the fall when women help with the sugar-beet work.

### Institutional Care of 'Normal' Children

For the past century Sweden has had a considerable number of children's homes, most of them privately endowed and managed by independent societies, voluntary organizations, or foundations. In recent decades a number of homes have also been established by local authorities.

A law was passed in 1945, designed to provide a uniform system and higher standards for the institutional care of children. Under the legislation, each county council area must have a plan for the institutional care of normal children, and the county councils have been made responsible for this care. The plans must provide for an adequate number of different types of children's institutions.

The county councils are responsible for establishing and running the homes under the plan, unless some other authority or organization undertakes to do so. The county councils must also provide the funds, if no money is available from other sources, for maintaining the voluntary homes that come under the plan and that serve the entire area.

The plans for children's institutional care are approved by the Government. Similarly, the establishment of a children's home requires the permission of the Royal Social Welfare Board; the location, accommodations, and equipment of the home must meet standards that will ensure the satisfactory care and upbringing of the children. With respect to space, minimum specifications are set for sleeping rooms, playrooms, and dining rooms. Isolation rooms for sick children must be provided, with at least 1 bed for every 7 children in the home. The quality of the management and staff, as well as the finances of the home, are taken into consideration to ensure an adequate standard of operation.



The comprehensive plans include homes for infants less than a year old, maternity homes, reception homes for children aged 1-16, and homes for permanent care for children aged 1-16 who cannot or should not be placed in a private family. The infants' homes usually accommodate 20-30 infants; the maternity homes, about 15 mothers with their newborn infants; the reception homes, 20-30 children; and the homes for permanent care, 10-15 children. In October 1956 the infants' homes in Sweden had space for 1,085 children; the maternity homes could accommodate 433 mothers with their infants; the reception homes, 2,488 children; and the homes for permanent care, 662 children. When the maternity homes are excluded, the three types of homes for children had places for a total of 4,235 children. Almost ten times that number (about 39,200) were receiving foster-family care in 1954—the latest year for which the data are available.

The supervision of children's homes is carried out by the local child welfare committee, by the county government, and by the Royal Social Welfare Board. Local committee action is restricted to protests and eventual reports to the county government. The county government can prescribe necessary improvements or prohibit the continued care of a special child in a special home when this care does not seem consistent with the child's well-being. The Royal Board is empowered to revoke the operation permit given for a home.

Grants-in-aid towards the cost of building and equipping children's homes are based on a stipulated amount per child (at present 9,000 kronor).<sup>2</sup> Operating grants, related to the number of days of residence and the number of children (at present 1.50 kronor per day and per child), are made towards the maintenance of the homes.

Most of the children placed in these institutions are in the care of a local child welfare committee, which pays 3 kronor per day for each child. The rest of the running cost is covered by the owner and/or the county council. The money paid by the child welfare

committees is later collected from the children's parents in those rare cases when they are economically able to pay for their children's care.

A child welfare committee may take on the care of a child for many reasons, including the mother's illness, undesirable home conditions, neglect, moral danger, and delinquency. In infants' homes and in reception homes the children stay only a short period (4 months, on the average, and at most 1 year), until the responsible authority has been able to decide if the child can be returned to his own home. If the child cannot be returned to his family in the near future, another placement must be made. The placement is generally with a private family; only those children who for various reasons cannot be placed in foster homes are received in homes for permanent care.

The number of children's homes of various types that were in operation on July 1, 1956, is shown below.

Type of home	Number operated by—			
	Total	County council	Local area committee	Society or foundation
Total.....	207	91	56	60
Infants' homes...	35	19	12	4
Maternity homes...	25	11	7	7
Infants' homes...	7	4	2	1
Reception homes...	96	42	29	25
Reception and infants' homes...	1	-----	1	-----
Homes for permanent care.....	43	15	5	23

### *Treatment of Delinquent Youth*

The local child welfare committees have responsibility for the care and protection of all children, including delinquent youth. Many of the measures taken by these committees are preventive in nature. Frequently the committees are actively responsible for work in youth centers, clubs, afterschool homes, and other establishments for recreation and leisure-time activities. In some cities, Government subsidies have been used to set up child guidance clinics. Important preventive measures may take the form of admonition to the parents or a warning to the child, medical treatment, vocational guidance, job place-

ment, and encouraging membership in organized group activity.

In most cases where preventive measures are prescribed, the committee also provides direct supervision of the child. This supervision corresponds to probation in the Anglo-Saxon countries; however, the supervisor is often a nonprofessional person, who assumes responsibility for the case on a volunteer basis. A committee usually applies preventive measures under supervision before deciding to take a child into its custody for protective upbringing.

Delinquent children under age 12 are usually placed in foster-family homes. The majority of juvenile delinquents over age 12 who need institutional care are placed in one of the 22 "youth welfare schools," operated by the Royal Social Welfare Board.

Although the committee makes the formal decision on protective upbringing, it must apply to the chief inspector of the youth welfare schools to secure admission for a child. The request for admission is reviewed by a special committee in the Child and Youth Welfare School Bureau of the Royal Social Welfare Board. This committee consists of the inspector, a psychiatrist, and a social welfare officer.

Each youth welfare school has a local board, responsible for the care and treatment of the pupils and for administration and finances. The staff consists of a director, one or more educators, several teachers, therapists, and wardens, and clerical and domestic personnel. Every school has a visiting psychiatrist.

Each child coming to a youth welfare school is very closely observed during the first 3 months to determine his needs and appropriate treatment. After this observation period the local board, the director, and the psychiatrist report to the chief inspector, who studies their suggestions and decides on the child's final placement. Most children remain in the school to which they are originally sent, but occasionally it may be necessary to transfer them to another school, a hospital, or a specialized institution (for epileptics, for example, or for mentally retarded individuals). An investigation may also show that there is no need for institutional care,

<sup>2</sup> The value of the kronor in United States money is about 20 cents.



and the child may therefore be sent back to his own family or to a foster home. The local board makes the decision on the conditional or final release of the pupils.

For children under age 15, there are six school-homes for boys and one for girls. The maximum number permitted in any home is 50, though most homes have from 20 to 30 pupils. The classes are small, with an average of 10-15 boys or girls. The final certificate is equivalent to that given in ordinary schools. Although no mentally deficient children are accepted in these schools, there are always some backward children and children with certain serious reading or writing difficulties; such children are taught in special classes. Boys with high intelligence are sent to a special school, where they are helped to complete their education in higher schools in the neighboring town.

The eight schools for boys over age 15 have from 30 to 50 pupils, who live in cottages (2-4 in each school). Lovsta, the specialized school for psychopathic boys, receives 80 boys of all ages, who are housed in several cottages. The boys go through the same regular training that is offered by public vocational schools. Instruction is given in metalwork, carpentry, tailoring, farming, and gardening, and some schools also have special repair shops for automobiles or for farm and forestry machinery. One school trains boys to become cooks. For the many who are unable to benefit from vocational training, the work is organized more along the lines of occupational therapy.

Each of the seven schools for girls is concerned with a special category of problem. These schools are smaller than those for boys, averaging from 20 to 30 pupils. Only one, Ryagarden, which is the school for the most difficult cases, is equipped for as many as 60 girls. The training is similar to that given at the rural schools in home economics—that is, general instruction in domestic science, sewing, dressmaking, gardening, and laundry-work. All the schools teach various handicrafts, such as weaving, needlework, painting, and ceramics, mostly in the form of occupational therapy. One school trains girls to become bakers, and another—to which the most gifted girls are sent—offers an

academic course corresponding to that given in the first year at adult continuation schools, as well as a commercial course. In addition, special shorter courses—in typing or child care, for example—are given in some schools.

Most of the older children (aged 18-20) are referred to special schools, qualified to deal with certain problems more peculiar to this group, such as vagrancy, "work shy" behaviour, alcoholism, and general antisocial conduct. Pregnant girls or young mothers for whom care in ordinary maternity homes is not advisable because of delinquency are referred to a special establishment. In addition to vocational training, provision is made for the general education of the pupils and for a large variety of leisuretime activities.

All corporal punishment is forbidden. If necessary, a pupil may be confined to his bedroom or to a special isolation room for no more than 3 days if he is over age 15, and for 6 days at most if he is over age 18. Other disciplinary methods are restrictions on various privileges, such as furlough or pocket money, that are otherwise granted.

To improve the treatment of the most difficult cases among children aged 15-18, four of the schools have recently started to operate secluded cottages, each housing eight boys. Although the time limit for the stay in such a cottage is 2 months, most boys are transferred to the other cottages after a shorter period. Ryagarden, the special school for girls, also has a small secluded department for short-term treatment.

At the present time, the Child and Youth Welfare School Bureau has about 1,800 children under its care. About 1,300 are boys, and 500 are girls. About 750 are in the schools operated by the Bureau. The remainder are under supervision in other types of care.

The Bureau also operates 11 hostels, all of them for boys. There are 10 boys in each—half of whom are receiving "aftercare" following a stay in one of the youth welfare schools. The other boys come voluntarily and live in the hostel while working or attending school.

The Bureau has a staff of five after-care consultants; all of them are so-

cial workers and previously worked in one of the Bureau's schools. These consultants are assigned to geographical districts and supervise the hostels in their district and the youth who are placed for aftercare in boarding homes or wage homes or for whom other arrangements have been made. Each child has a "supervisor," most of whom are volunteers. These supervisors report to the consultant concerning the particular child.

### *Recreation for Mothers and Children*

The Child Welfare Bureau and the local child welfare committees participate in carrying out measures to provide recreation for mothers and children. Since 1946, Government funds have been available for travel to summer camps or on a privately arranged holiday for children and their escorts. Similarly, expenses are paid for housewives traveling on a privately arranged holiday or to holiday centers approved by the Royal Social Welfare Board; they may receive payments to facilitate their holiday arrangements. Government funds also go toward the operation of children's summer camps and the holiday centers for housewives. In addition, grants are made to special organizations that place children with private families for vacations.

Major changes have taken place in Sweden's program for summer recreation for children since 1946, the first year this program was regulated by the Government.

One of the most significant developments is the great increase in the use of family homes for vacations for children. In 1946, slightly more than 2,000 children were placed with private families for vacations, and in 1956 the number had increased to almost 19,000. Government grants for this purpose totaled 100,000 kronor in 1946 and 850,000 kronor in 1956. This development represents a change in philosophy, closely related to the increase in the number of employed mothers during these years. It is believed that many children, especially children of working mothers, receive greater benefit from a vacation in a family home than in group care.

Summer camps are not included in the "institutional plan" that each

*(Continued on page 20)*

# Notes and Brief Reports

## Experience Under Financial Interchange, OASDI and Railroad Retirement System\*

Under the 1951 amendments to the Railroad Retirement Act, the railroad wage credits of workers who die or retire with less than 10 years of railroad employment are transferred to the old-age, survivors, and disability insurance program and benefits are paid by that program. The amendments also provide that funds shall be transferred between the two programs so that, in effect, at the start of each fiscal year the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund will be in essentially the same position it would have been in if railroad employment after 1936 had been covered under the Social Security Act.<sup>1</sup>

On the basis of the actuarial studies and analyses required by the amendments, it was determined that the "initial amount" due the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund from the railroad retirement account as of June 1952 was \$488.2 million. The amendments provided that only interest would be transferred as long as any part of this initial amount due the trust fund remained and that, when the initial amount had been dissipated, transfer of the principal amounts would occur. Annually, therefore, the interest on the amount due has been transferred from the railroad retirement account to the trust fund, computed each year on the basis of the initial amount as it has been subsequently reduced. By June 30, 1956, annual determinations of principal applied against the initial amount had reduced that amount to \$60.5 million.

The most recent determination—as of June 30, 1957—not only shows that the entire \$488.2 million initially owed to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund has been liquidated, but it also indicates that \$121.3 million was owed to the railroad retirement ac-

count by the trust fund. Accordingly, \$124.4 million, which includes \$3.1 million of accrued interest for the period July 1, 1957–June 25, 1958, was transferred to the railroad retirement account in July 1958.

It is anticipated by the Social Security Administration that annual transfers from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund to the railroad retirement account will be made until approximately 1975. By that year, most of the working population, including male railroad workers, will have had employment covered by the Social Security Act. In addition, the contribution rate under the Social Security Act will then be at the maximum. As the result of these two factors, the financial interchange is expected to favor the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.<sup>2</sup> The accompanying table shows the results of the financial interchange through June 30, 1957, on a calendar-year basis. Amounts reimbursable to the railroad retirement account from the trust fund for railroad employment are offset against contributions and

<sup>2</sup> Based on estimates of the Social Security Administration.

interest that are owed to the trust fund by the account to determine the cumulative balance due the trust fund.

Similar procedures with respect to the disability insurance trust fund and the railroad retirement account will be followed at the end of the fiscal year 1958–59, except that any balance payable, in one direction or the other, will be immediately transferred rather than held as an "initial amount."

## Applicants for Account Numbers, 1957\*

By the end of 1957, almost 125.4 million social security account numbers had been issued—about 57 percent of them to men. During the year more than 3.6 million new accounts were established (table 1). This total was 17 percent smaller than the figure for 1956, a year when many of the farm operators who were first covered in 1955 obtained their account numbers. The number of accounts established in 1957 was no doubt reduced by the drop in employ-

\* Prepared in the Division of Program Analysis, Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

## Effect of financial interchange calculations on the railroad retirement account and the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund through June 30, 1957

[In millions]

Calendar year	Reimbursable from trust fund to railroad account		Payable to trust fund from railroad retirement account		Net cumulative balance in railroad retirement account due trust fund
	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses	Contributions	Interest	
1937.....	\$0.1	-----	\$37.2	\$0.2	\$37.3
1938.....	.9	-----	24.7	1.1	62.2
1939.....	1.3	-----	40.3	1.9	103.1
1940.....	6.7	\$2.4	40.9	3.0	137.9
1941.....	13.9	2.1	49.7	3.7	175.3
1942.....	20.0	2.2	62.3	4.5	219.9
1943.....	25.7	2.4	74.7	5.2	271.7
1944.....	32.1	2.6	83.5	6.0	326.5
1945.....	40.7	2.6	84.7	7.2	375.1
1946.....	52.3	3.0	87.8	7.9	415.5
1947.....	61.1	3.1	91.4	8.2	450.9
1948.....	71.9	3.4	95.4	13.3	484.3
1949.....	84.1	3.3	87.8	6.4	491.1
1950.....	112.7	3.6	129.4	10.4	514.6
1951.....	183.2	3.5	152.9	15.0	495.8
1952.....	201.0	3.4	155.0	11.1	457.5
1953.....	239.0	3.4	153.8	10.2	379.1
1954.....	269.6	3.1	178.8	8.3	122.0
1955.....	331.8	2.9	193.8	5.7	128.8
1956.....	362.9	3.3	208.4	2.7	<sup>1</sup> -32.1
1957 <sup>2</sup> .....	190.0	1.6	103.0	-----	<sup>1 2</sup> -124.4

\* Prepared in the Division of the Actuary, Office of the Commissioner.

<sup>1</sup> See the Bulletin, March 1952, pages 14–19, and May 1957, pages 18–21.

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted for cash interest transfers to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

<sup>2</sup> January–June.

<sup>2</sup> Represents amount (including \$3.1 million in interest) transferred from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund for fiscal year 1956–57.

ment opportunities that accompanied the business recession beginning with the third quarter of the year. The number of applications received in 1957 was also affected by the 1956

amendments to the Social Security Act, which extended the protection of the act to several new occupational groups. Most of the persons in these occupations had, of course, already

obtained their social security account numbers because they had worked in covered employment at one time or another since the beginning of 1937.

The decline in the number of account-number applications was larger for men than for women. The 1.8 million accounts established for men in 1957 were 25 percent fewer than the number in 1956. For women, the decline was from 2.0 million in 1956 to 1.8 million in 1957, or 10 percent. Men made up 49 percent of all applicants in 1957, compared with 55 percent in 1956.

Applicants under age 20 numbered 2.5 million in 1957 and accounted for about two-thirds of all numbers that were issued in the course of the year (table 2). The number of applicants in this age group was 4 percent smaller than in 1956. In each of the older age groups there were also fewer applicants in 1957 than in 1956; the decline was largest (39 percent) for applicants aged 40 and over.

The 426,000 applications received from Negroes in 1957 (table 3) represented a decline of only 6 percent from the number in 1956. Men represented 47 percent of all Negro applicants in 1957—about the same proportion as in 1956.

Table 1.—Number of applicants for account numbers and cumulative number at the end of each period, by sex and by year, 1945-57

[In thousands]

Period	Total		Male		Female	
	Total during period	Cumulative total at end of period	Total during period	Cumulative total at end of period	Total during period	Cumulative total at end of period
1945.....	3,321	83,825	1,504	50,828	1,817	32,997
1946.....	3,022	86,847	1,432	52,260	1,590	34,587
1947.....	2,728	89,575	1,299	53,559	1,429	36,016
1948.....	2,720	92,295	1,305	54,864	1,415	37,431
1949.....	2,340	94,635	1,113	55,977	1,226	38,657
1950.....	2,891	97,526	1,405	57,382	1,485	40,142
1951.....	4,927	102,453	2,420	59,802	2,507	42,649
1952.....	4,363	106,816	2,292	62,094	2,071	44,720
1953.....	3,464	110,280	1,664	63,758	1,800	46,520
1954.....	2,743	113,023	1,299	65,057	1,444	47,964
1955.....	4,323	117,346	2,304	67,361	2,019	49,983
1956.....	4,376	121,722	2,391	69,752	1,985	51,968
1957.....	3,639	125,361	1,793	71,545	1,845	53,813

Table 2.—Applicants for account numbers, by sex and age, 1957 and 1956

Age group	Total			Male			Female		
	1957	1956	Percentage decrease from 1956	1957	1956	Percentage decrease from 1956	1957	1956	Percentage decrease from 1956
Total <sup>1</sup> .....	3,637,632	4,375,276	17	1,792,614	2,390,528	25	1,845,018	1,984,748	7
Under 20.....	2,397,300	2,496,820	4	1,279,973	1,344,884	5	1,117,327	1,151,936	3
20-24.....	231,251	283,970	19	107,763	151,573	29	123,488	132,397	7
25-29.....	117,039	152,375	23	57,820	90,536	36	59,219	61,839	4
30-34.....	87,724	125,371	30	38,394	70,647	46	49,330	54,724	10
35-39.....	88,725	138,000	36	31,167	70,195	44	57,558	67,805	15
40-44.....	98,629	170,489	42	29,368	83,018	65	69,261	87,471	21
45-49.....	118,237	191,753	38	35,215	93,831	62	83,022	97,922	15
50-54.....	115,505	184,675	37	38,150	95,672	60	77,355	89,003	13
55-59.....	102,601	171,007	40	37,914	96,421	61	64,687	74,586	13
60 and over.....	280,621	460,816	39	136,850	293,751	53	143,771	167,065	14
60-64.....	98,159	170,437	42	39,616	100,225	60	58,543	70,212	17
65-69.....	74,897	125,526	40	34,762	78,642	56	40,135	46,884	14
70 and over.....	107,565	164,853	35	62,472	114,884	46	45,093	49,969	10

<sup>1</sup> Excludes 964 applicants in 1957 (584 men and 380 women) and 1,039 applicants in 1956 (655 men and 384 women) whose ages were not reported.

Table 3.—Applicants for account numbers, by sex, race, and age group, 1957

Age group	Total			Male			Female		
	Total	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro	Total	White <sup>1</sup>	Negro
Total.....	3,638,596	3,212,697	425,899	1,793,198	1,592,746	200,452	1,845,398	1,619,951	225,447
Under 15.....	252,375	225,105	27,270	169,411	149,487	19,924	82,964	75,618	7,346
15-19.....	2,144,925	1,905,036	239,889	1,110,562	982,982	127,580	1,034,363	922,054	112,309
20-29.....	524,739	432,470	92,269	235,144	207,470	27,674	289,595	225,000	64,595
30-39.....	434,972	397,727	37,245	140,647	131,229	9,418	294,325	266,498	27,827
40-49.....	98,159	90,268	7,891	39,616	36,598	3,018	58,543	53,670	4,873
50-59.....	74,897	65,445	9,452	34,762	29,725	5,037	40,135	35,720	4,415
60-69.....	107,565	95,873	11,692	62,472	54,791	7,681	45,093	41,082	4,011
Age not reported.....	964	773	191	584	464	120	380	309	71

<sup>1</sup> Represents all races other than Negro.

## Recent Publications\*

### Social Security Administration

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. *Money Payments to Recipients Under State-Federal Assistance Programs, September 1957*. Washington: The Bureau, 1958. 13 pp. Processed.

An annual release. Limited free distribution; apply to the Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Children Served by Public Child Welfare Programs, 1957, with Trend Data, 1946-1957*, by Helen R. Jeter and Henry C. Lajewski. (Statistical Series No. 45.) Washington: The Bureau,

\* Prepared in the Library, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Orders for items listed should be directed to publishers and booksellers; Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.



1958. 27 pp. Processed. Limited free distribution; apply to the Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D.C.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Financing Public Child Welfare Services: 1956, with Selected Trend Data*, by Seth Low. (Statistical Series No. 46.) Washington: The Bureau, 1958. 38 pp. Processed. Limited free distribution; apply to the Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D.C.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Juvenile Court Statistics, 1956*, by I. Richard Perlman. (Statistical Series No. 47.) Washington: The Bureau, 1958. 16 pp. Processed. Limited free distribution; apply to the Children's Bureau, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D.C.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU. *Youth Groups in Conflict*, by Mary E. Blake. (Publication No. 365.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1958. 52 pp. 25 cents.

Report of a national conference on current practice in providing services to groups of hostile, aggressive young persons.

DIVISION OF PROGRAM RESEARCH. *Health Insurance and Related Proposals for Financing Personal Health Services*, by Agnes W. Brewster. Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1958. 54 pp. 25 cents.

A digest of major legislation and proposals for Federal action, 1935-57; includes measures relating to health insurance and prepayment of medical costs and proposals designed to stimulate the spread of voluntary health insurance and to encourage or support State medical care programs.

## General

CHAMBERLAIN, NEIL W.; PIERSON, FRANK C.; and WOLFSON, THERESA, editors. *A Decade of Industrial Relations Research, 1946-56*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1958. 205 pp. \$3.50.

Includes Employee Benefit Plans, by Robert Tilove; and Collective Bargaining, by Joseph Shister.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SECURITY ASSOCIATION. *Actuarial and Statistical Problems of Social Security*. Geneva-Rome: Editions Internationales, 1957 and 1958. 3 vols. \$33.

The work of the First International Conference of Social Security Actuaries and Statisticians, held in Brussels in November 1956. Volume 1 considers actuarial problems of sickness-maternity insurance, with special ref-

erence to medical care; volume 2 concerns statistical sampling methods applied to social security techniques. Volume 3 includes a comparison of social security actuarial and statistical work with other demographic, economic, and social statistics. Each volume contains a general report, text of the technical papers, and speeches on the item concerned.

KANEV, I. "Social Insurance in Israel." *Bulletin of the International Social Security Association*, Geneva, Mar. 1958, pp. 93-97. \$4 a year.

Considers both voluntary and compulsory insurance.

"New Social Security Legislation in Norway." *Industry and Labour*, Geneva, Vol. 19, Apr. 15, 1958, pp. 320-324. 25 cents.

ROCKEFELLER BROTHERS FUND. *The Challenge to America: Its Economic and Social Aspects*. (Report of Panel IV of the Special Studies Project.) Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday & Co., Inc., 1958. 78 pp. 75 cents.

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## Public Welfare

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Includes The Tasks of the Commu-

(Continued on page 21)

# Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940–58  
[In thousands; data corrected to Aug. 11, 1958]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance										Unemployment insurance				
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits <sup>1</sup>				Survivor benefits						Temporary disability benefits under Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act <sup>3</sup>	State laws <sup>10</sup>	Veterans' legisla- tion <sup>11</sup>	Rail- road Unem- ployment Insurance Act <sup>12</sup>	
		Social Security Act	Rail- road Retirement Act	Civil Service Com- mission <sup>2</sup>	Veter- ans Ad- minis- tration <sup>3</sup>	Monthly				Lump-sum <sup>7</sup>						
						Social Security Act <sup>4</sup>	Rail- road Retirement Act <sup>5</sup>	Civil Service Com- mission <sup>2</sup>	Veter- ans Ad- minis- tration <sup>6</sup>	Social Secu- rity Act	Other <sup>8</sup>					
Number of beneficiaries																
1957																
June.....	7,710.1	454.7	274.0	2,796.5	2,632.0	221.1	91.3	1,183.7	58.2	12.5	22.2	1,171.6	40.2	39.7		
July.....	7,911.6	456.1	276.8	2,802.4	2,655.8	221.6	92.5	(12)	52.3	12.4	25.5	1,061.4	41.1	42.0		
August.....	7,999.7	456.0	279.9	2,807.0	2,678.5	222.2	92.6	(12)	43.2	12.2	33.3	1,021.9	42.7	50.7		
September.....	8,099.8	458.3	283.1	2,808.0	2,691.6	223.4	93.4	1,175.8	56.5	12.7	33.0	975.0	38.7	42.6		
October.....	8,204.8	460.9	286.2	2,812.3	2,719.5	224.5	95.0	(12)	61.8	12.8	36.5	1,020.1	28.5	53.4		
November.....	8,284.9	462.1	289.2	2,817.6	2,741.0	224.8	95.6	(12)	57.4	12.1	34.9	1,146.3	32.2	65.9		
December.....	8,354.5	462.7	292.3	2,819.3	2,774.2	225.8	96.5	1,170.0	61.7	12.2	38.0	1,638.9	45.5	102.2		
1958																
January.....	8,412.5	463.1	295.3	2,822.7	2,792.3	227.0	97.2	(12)	50.4	12.9	39.3	2,342.4	66.1	139.1		
February.....	8,507.6	465.1	297.9	2,824.8	2,814.5	227.8	98.0	(12)	57.4	13.0	29.1	2,698.3	82.2	141.4		
March.....	8,619.5	467.4	300.7	2,826.8	2,841.2	228.7	99.4	1,190.3	64.7	13.4	28.3	2,965.9	95.5	143.7		
April.....	8,759.7	470.2	304.0	2,832.9	2,868.4	230.0	101.2	(12)	74.1	13.2	28.6	2,966.9	95.8	157.2		
May.....	8,867.0	473.1	306.4	2,841.5	2,891.5	231.1	102.6	(12)	64.0	13.5	23.8	2,731.7	87.0	138.1		
June.....	8,986.1	476.0	309.4	2,850.5	2,919.3	231.7	106.4	(12)	64.3	13.1	22.5	2,590.3	89.0	117.4		
Amount of benefits <sup>12</sup>																
1940.....	\$1,183,462	\$17,150	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$6,371	\$1,448	\$105,696	\$11,833	\$12,267		\$518,700		\$15,961		
1941.....	1,079,648	51,169	119,912	64,933	320,561	23,644	1,559	111,799	13,270	13,943		344,321		14,537		
1942.....	1,124,351	76,147	122,806	68,115	325,265	39,523	1,603	111,193	15,005	14,342		344,064		6,268		
1943.....	911,696	92,943	125,795	72,961	331,350	55,152	1,704	116,133	17,843	17,255		79,643		917		
1944.....	1,104,638	113,487	129,707	77,193	456,279	73,451	1,765	144,302	22,034	19,238		62,385	\$4,215	582		
1945.....	2,047,025	148,107	137,140	83,874	697,830	99,651	1,772	254,238	26,127	23,431		445,866	126,630	2,359		
1946.....	5,135,413	222,320	149,188	94,585	1,268,984	127,933	1,817	333,640	27,851	30,610		1,094,850	1,743,718	39,917		
1947.....	4,658,540	287,554	177,053	106,876	1,676,029	149,179	19,283	382,515	29,460	33,115	\$11,368	776,165	970,542	39,401		
1948.....	4,454,705	352,022	208,642	132,852	1,711,182	171,837	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,315	32,140	30,843	793,265	510,167	28,599	
1949.....	5,613,168	437,420	240,893	158,973	1,692,215	196,586	39,257	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	30,103	1,737,279	430,194	103,596	
1950.....	5,196,761	651,409	254,240	175,787	1,732,208	276,945	43,884	8,409	491,579	32,740	33,578	28,099	1,373,426	34,653	59,804	
1951.....	5,503,855	1,321,061	268,733	196,529	1,647,938	506,803	49,527	14,014	519,398	57,337	33,356	26,297	840,411	2,234	20,217	
1952.....	6,285,237	1,539,327	361,200	225,120	1,722,225	591,504	74,085	19,986	572,983	63,298	37,251	34,689	998,237	3,539	41,793	
1953.....	7,353,396	2,175,311	374,112	269,300	1,840,437	743,536	83,319	27,325	613,475	87,451	43,377	45,150	962,221	41,698	46,684	
1954.....	9,455,374	2,697,982	428,900	298,126	1,921,380	879,952	93,201	32,530	628,801	92,229	41,480	49,173	2,026,866	107,666	157,088	
1955.....	10,275,552	3,747,742	438,970	335,876	2,057,515	1,107,541	121,847	39,362	688,426	112,871	42,233	51,945	1,350,268	87,672	93,284	
1956.....	11,193,067	4,361,231	490,445	400,647	2,101,798	1,244,073	133,171	49,675	699,204	109,304	41,895	49,538	1,380,726	60,917	70,443	
1957.....	13,559,732	5,744,490	538,501	474,841	2,173,029	1,520,740	143,826	58,265	754,975	138,785	47,912	51,292	1,766,445	53,087	93,535	
1958																
June.....	1,039,946	435,378	43,714	39,160	176,079	119,259	11,579	4,807	59,025	11,678	3,905	3,003	123,540	3,710	5,109	
July.....	1,071,289	448,954	43,856	39,613	180,180	120,657	11,628	4,874	64,310	10,486	3,804	3,298	130,130	4,539	4,960	
August.....	1,070,527	454,917	43,870	40,376	179,483	121,837	11,678	4,934	64,060	8,606	3,587	4,780	121,333	4,406	6,660	
September.....	1,072,401	461,164	44,111	41,184	179,374	122,847	11,762	5,009	64,033	11,406	3,921	4,783	113,325	3,793	5,689	
October.....	1,118,812	467,838	44,402	41,804	190,656	124,397	11,839	5,117	68,073	12,459	4,573	5,476	131,832	3,014	7,332	
November.....	1,130,181	472,987	44,540	42,058	190,658	125,733	11,879	5,127	68,073	11,672	3,962	4,909	136,627	3,104	8,852	
December.....	1,217,245	477,924	44,614	42,565	190,904	127,531	11,943	5,178	68,162	12,449	4,243	5,550	207,110	4,574	14,408	
1959																
January.....	1,336,793	482,528	44,690	43,305	191,698	128,627	12,029	5,345	68,854	10,172	4,098	5,383	313,012	6,925	20,127	
February.....	1,352,024	489,855	44,954	43,447	191,325	129,948	12,095	5,365	68,725	11,503	4,201	5,786	320,181	7,546	19,093	
March.....	1,420,483	497,971	45,247	44,316	191,893	131,441	12,171	5,511	68,922	12,995	4,707	4,060	370,248	9,285	21,626	
April.....	1,473,605	507,890	45,563	44,771	193,837	133,148	12,263	5,564	69,174	15,019	5,508	4,037	403,845	9,833	23,153	
May.....	1,436,864	515,164	45,907	45,127	194,240	134,534	12,345	5,636	69,354	12,904	5,181	3,426	363,550	8,922	20,574	
June.....	1,404,611	523,491	46,225	45,400	194,897	136,192	12,402	5,695	69,497	13,039	4,174	3,056	325,039	8,853	16,651	

<sup>1</sup> Under the Social Security Act, retirement benefits—old-age, wife's, and husband's benefits, and benefits to children of old-age beneficiaries—partly estimated (beginning Jan. 1957, includes a few "childhood disability" benefits), and, beginning July 1957, disability benefits to workers aged 50-64. Beginning Dec. 1951, includes spouse's annuities under the Railroad Retirement Act.

<sup>2</sup> Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; excludes noncontributory payments made under the Panama Canal Construction Annuity Act. Through June 1948, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections.

<sup>3</sup> Pensions and compensation, and subsistence payments to disabled veterans undergoing training; beginning 1955, payments estimated, adjusted quarterly.

<sup>4</sup> Mother's, widow's, widower's, parent's, and child's benefits; beginning Jan. 1957, includes a few "childhood disability" benefits; partly estimated.

<sup>5</sup> Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections and, beginning Feb. 1947, survivor benefits—widow's, widower's (first paid Dec. 1951), widowed mother's, parent's, and child's.

<sup>6</sup> Payments to widows, parents, and children of veterans; data for beneficiaries, end of quarter; beginning 1955, payments estimated, adjusted quarterly.

<sup>7</sup> Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

<sup>8</sup> Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs; beginning 1955, data for veterans' programs estimated.

<sup>9</sup> Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period;

temporary disability benefits first payable July 1947.

<sup>10</sup> Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries; beginning Jan. 1955, includes data for payments to unemployed Federal workers made by the States as agents of the Federal Government.

<sup>11</sup> Beginning Sept. 1944, under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, readjustment allowances to unemployed and self-employed veterans of World War II. Beginning Nov. 1952, under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, unemployment compensation benefits to veterans with military service since June 1950. Number represents average weekly claims paid.

<sup>12</sup> Not available.

<sup>13</sup> Payments: under the Social Security Act annual data represent Treasury disbursements and under the Railroad Retirement Act, amounts certified (for both programs monthly data for monthly benefits represent benefits in current-payment status); under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, amounts certified; for Veterans Administration programs, except the readjustment allowance program, disbursements; under the State unemployment insurance laws, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act, checks issued; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for civil-service data and payments under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, which are adjusted monthly.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 2.—Contributions and taxes collected under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1941-58

[In thousands]

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivor insurance				Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions <sup>1</sup>		Federal civil-service contributions <sup>2</sup>	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment insurance contributions <sup>3</sup>	Federal unemployment taxes <sup>4</sup>	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions <sup>5</sup>
	Retirement and survivor	Disability					
Fiscal year:							
1941-42	\$895,619		\$190,498	\$170,012	\$1,093,900	\$119,944	\$84,738
1942-43	1,130,495		334,278	208,795	1,217,737	158,361	102,710
1943-44	1,292,122		445,951	267,065	1,353,272	179,909	121,518
1944-45	1,309,919		486,719	285,038	1,251,958	184,544	131,993
1945-46	1,238,218		528,049	282,610	1,009,091	179,930	129,126
1946-47	1,459,492		481,448	380,057	1,001,504	184,823	141,750
1947-48	1,616,162		482,585	557,061	1,007,087	207,919	145,148
1948-49	1,690,296		553,461	563,833	988,965	222,850	9,816
1949-50	2,106,388		662,262	550,172	1,094,406	226,306	18,855
1950-51	3,120,404		684,343	577,509	1,364,590	233,537	24,681
1951-52	3,594,248		722,850	734,990	1,431,997	258,945	25,734
1952-53	4,096,602		744,646	619,959	1,367,806	276,557	25,066
1953-54	4,589,182		464,363	603,042	1,246,230	285,135	27,656
1954-55 <sup>6</sup>	5,087,154		469,856	600,106	1,142,009	279,986	23,720
1955-56 <sup>6</sup>	6,442,370		808,207	634,323	1,328,722	324,656	34,043
1956-57 <sup>6</sup>	6,539,849	\$337,199	1,171,155	616,020	1,537,127	330,034	77,858
1957-58 <sup>7</sup>	7,268,709	924,680	1,258,730	575,307	1,500,397	335,878	99,891
1957							
June <sup>8</sup>	471,013	65,737	53,437	52,048	12,409	1,586	8,577
July	365,882	38,768	51,752	19,359	173,916	754	765
August	829,053	112,664	75,757	83,581	283,805	882	11,065
September	433,600	54,899	102,791	53,858	10,495	623	12,650
October	341,408	34,791	118,472	30,740	116,175	726	810
November	626,362	80,422	100,782	68,796	195,684	739	10,173
December	345,063	42,822	123,493	49,177	12,067	687	13,830
1958							
January	267,657	36,189	121,885	18,721	78,772	53,272	532
February	886,581	119,443	113,282	77,722	136,658	269,024	7,935
March	598,151	74,963	103,610	42,977	8,651	4,691	15,176
April	747,075	83,350	121,330	17,051	179,064	1,685	810
May	1,128,413	154,760	107,369	70,197	296,553	1,651	9,883
June <sup>7</sup>	609,462	91,609	118,205	43,129	8,559	1,143	16,263

<sup>1</sup> Represents contributions of employees, employers, and the self-employed in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance, and beginning January 1957, disability insurance; beginning December 1952, adjusted for employee-tax refunds; beginning May 1951, includes deposits in the trust fund(s) by States under voluntary coverage agreements; beginning January 1951, on an estimated basis, with suitable subsequent adjustments.

<sup>2</sup> Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund.

<sup>3</sup> Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 3 jurisdictions, contributions

from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State temporary disability insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies.

<sup>4</sup> Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

<sup>5</sup> Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

<sup>6</sup> Except for State unemployment insurance, as shown in the *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government*.

<sup>7</sup> Preliminary.

Source: *Monthly Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government* and other Treasury reports, unless otherwise noted.

## CHILDREN IN SWEDEN (Continued from page 15)

county council must submit annually. About half of them are operated by public authorities, and half by voluntary organizations or individuals. There are special camps for deaf, spastic, and asthmatic children. Some of these are new camps, and others are long-established camps that have changed their programs to provide specifically for one of these groups of children. One factor in the 1946-56 drop in the number of camps is that some of the camps operating in

1946 were unable to meet the new standards that went into effect that year.

Anyone who wishes to start a camp must notify the Royal Social Welfare Board. The Board provides information and advice at this stage but has no authority to require the meeting of standards before the camp is in operation. If the camp does not meet standards after it starts operating, however, the Royal Board can close it.

The local child welfare committees are responsible for inspecting camps in their respective local districts.

They have no authority to require change in the camp's program. If they believe change is needed, they report this to the county board, which can order the camp to improve. If improvement does not take place, the situation is brought to the attention of the Royal Board, which can close the camp if necessary. The Royal Board develops standards and makes available information and advice, but it does not supervise the camps directly except when problems arise concerning a camp's continued operation.



Table 3.—Estimated payrolls in employment covered by selected programs in relation to civilian wages and salaries, by specified period, 1940-57<sup>1</sup>

[Amounts in millions; corrected to Aug. 1, 1958]

Period	Wage and salary disbursements <sup>2</sup>		Payrolls <sup>3</sup> covered by—					
	Total	Civilian	Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance <sup>4</sup>		State unemployment insurance		Railroad retirement and unemployment insurance <sup>5</sup>	
			Amount	Percent of civilian wages and salaries	Amount	Percent of civilian wages and salaries	Amount	Percent of civilian wages and salaries
Calendar year:								
1940.....	\$49,818	\$49,255	\$35,560	72.2	\$32,352	65.7	\$2,280	4.6
1941.....	62,086	60,220	45,286	75.2	41,985	69.7	2,697	4.5
1942.....	82,109	75,941	57,950	76.3	54,548	71.8	3,394	4.5
1943.....	105,619	91,486	69,379	75.8	65,871	72.0	4,100	4.5
1944.....	117,016	96,983	73,060	75.3	68,886	71.0	4,523	4.7
1945.....	117,563	95,744	71,317	74.5	66,411	69.4	4,530	4.7
1946.....	111,866	104,048	79,003	75.9	73,145	70.3	4,883	4.7
1947.....	122,843	118,776	92,088	77.5	86,234	72.6	5,113	4.3
1948.....	135,179	130,209	101,892	77.7	95,731	73.0	5,539	4.2
1949.....	134,356	130,108	99,645	76.6	93,520	71.9	5,133	3.9
1950.....	146,367	141,368	109,439	77.4	102,835	72.7	5,327	3.8
1951.....	170,714	162,030	131,000	80.8	118,243	73.0	6,101	3.8
1952.....	184,857	174,385	143,000	82.0	127,320	73.0	6,185	3.5
1953.....	198,106	187,769	155,000	82.5	138,657	73.8	6,147	3.3
1954.....	196,259	186,308	154,000	82.7	136,594	73.3	5,630	3.0
1955.....	210,902	201,124	169,000	84.0	148,144	73.7	5,801	2.9
1956.....	227,304	217,636	184,000	84.5	163,959	75.3	6,203	2.9
1957.....	238,120	228,486	203,000	<sup>6</sup> 85.3	173,139	75.8	6,178	2.7
1956								
January-March.....	55,345	52,927	44,000	83.1	38,715	73.1	1,527	2.9
April-June.....	56,625	54,188	44,000	81.2	40,360	74.5	1,550	2.9
July-September.....	57,100	54,682	46,000	84.1	40,757	74.5	1,550	2.8
October-December.....	58,234	55,839	49,000	87.8	44,127	79.0	1,576	2.8
1957								
January-March.....	58,895	56,504	48,000	<sup>6</sup> 81.5	41,729	73.9	1,503	2.7
April-June.....	59,607	57,190	49,000	<sup>6</sup> 82.2	42,927	75.1	1,541	2.7
July-September.....	60,120	57,678	51,000	<sup>6</sup> 84.8	43,377	75.2	1,501	2.8
October-December.....	59,498	57,114	52,000	<sup>6</sup> 87.4	45,106	79.0	1,543	2.7

<sup>1</sup> Continental United States, except as otherwise noted. Earnings and payroll data are before deduction of social insurance contributions. Data for 1954-57 preliminary.

<sup>2</sup> Wages and salaries paid in cash and in kind in continental United States and, in addition, pay of Federal personnel in all areas. Quarterly data reflect pro-rating of bonus payments.

<sup>3</sup> Taxable plus estimated nontaxable wages paid in specified periods.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes earnings of self-employed persons, who have been covered since Jan. 1, 1951. Beginning 1955, quarterly data exclude wages and salaries of agricultural labor, now reported only on annual basis. Beginning 1957, includes the Armed Forces; see footnote 6.

<sup>5</sup> Includes a small amount of taxable wages for Alaska and Hawaii. Beginning 1947, includes temporary disability insurance.

<sup>6</sup> Beginning 1957, represents percent of total wages and salaries; Armed Forces newly covered under 1956 legislation (including those overseas).

Source: Data on wage and salary disbursements from Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce; payrolls covered by selected programs from reports of administrative agencies.

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 18)

nity Organization Worker, by Violet M. Sieder; Neighborhoods Rally to Help Youth, by Lillian D. Robbins; New Ways of Looking at Community Organization for Child Welfare, by Fred DelliQuadri; Time to Stop Shadowboxing in Our Juvenile Delinquency Fight, by Harrison Allen Dobbs; and Administrative Use of Cost Data: (1) Cost Analysis in the Family Service Field, by Ralph Ormsby, and (2) Cost Analysis in Child Placement Agencies, by Lois Wildy.

STEIN, HERMAN D., and CLOWARD, RICHARD A., editors. *Social Perspectives on Behavior: A Reader in Social Science for Social Work and Related Professions*. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1958. 666 pp. \$7.50.

WERSHOW, HAROLD J. "The Social Worker's Service to Residents of a Home for the Aged." *Geriatrics*, Minneapolis, Vol. 13, June 1958, pp. 371-376. 75 cents.

Tells how the social worker can help preserve the ties between the residents and their adult children.

## Child Welfare

MICHAEL-SMITH, H., editor. *Management of the Handicapped Child: Diagnosis, Treatment and Rehabilitation*. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1957. 276 pp. \$6.50. Eighteen papers.

WITTENBORN, J. RICHARD. *The Placement of Adoptive Children*. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 1957. 189 pp. \$4.75.

A discussion based on a follow-up

study of adoptive families and the children.

## Health and Medical Care

ALDRICH, C. KNIGHT. "Homemaker Service in Psychiatric Rehabilitation." *American Journal of Psychiatry*, Baltimore, Vol. 114, May 1958, pp. 993-997. \$1.25.

FIELD, MINNA. *Patients Are People: A Medical-Social Approach to Prolonged Illness*. (2d ed.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1958. 280 pp. \$4.50.

Recommends an over-all program designed to meet the medical, social, and emotional needs of patients with a prolonged illness. Discusses the latest research and improvements in social medicine.

LEVINE, SOL; ANDERSON, ODIN W.; and

Table 4.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936-58<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands]

Period	Assets at end of period <sup>2</sup>			State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account <sup>4</sup>			
	Total assets	Invested in U.S. Government securities <sup>3</sup>	Cash balances	Deposits	Interest earned	Withdrawals	Balance at end of period	Deposits	Interest earned	Withdrawals	Balance at end of period
Cumulative, January 1936-June 1958.....	\$7,769,721	\$7,720,602	\$44,766	\$24,623,243	\$2,706,971	\$20,044,442	\$7,359,603	\$1,378,367	\$218,346	\$1,428,317	\$168,396
Fiscal year:											
1941-42.....	3,150,103	3,139,000	11,103	1,095,991	61,997	368,070	2,883,655	76,266	5,424	9,072	266,447
1942-43.....	4,372,460	4,367,000	5,460	1,217,686	75,562	174,334	4,002,569	92,441	6,862	1,834	369,891
1943-44.....	5,878,778	5,870,000	8,778	1,349,307	88,527	60,000	5,380,403	109,375	8,001	591	498,375
1944-45.....	7,315,258	7,307,173	8,084	1,256,003	113,139	70,492	6,679,054	118,794	10,502	785	636,204
1945-46.....	7,449,089	7,409,000	40,120	1,009,909	130,374	1,128,735	6,690,601	116,214	13,221	17,197	758,488
1946-47.....	7,869,044	7,852,000	17,044	1,005,273	131,418	817,802	7,009,491	127,576	15,470	51,657	859,554
1947-48.....	8,323,029	8,298,399	24,630	1,007,346	147,076	798,132	7,365,781	130,634	18,203	60,793	957,248
1948-49.....	8,160,141	8,138,332	44,085	984,031	160,033	1,227,115	7,262,844	77	20,067	76,978	897,297
1949-50.....	7,428,181	7,414,264	23,633	1,097,797	149,192	1,866,620	6,643,214	15,166	17,874	145,369	784,968
1950-51.....	8,073,548	8,064,197	15,035	1,362,718	149,469	847,190	7,308,211	14,891	16,593	51,115	765,337
1951-52.....	8,660,339	8,647,082	26,855	1,439,240	166,614	1,006,097	7,907,968	19,806	16,459	49,232	752,371
1952-53.....	9,250,069	9,237,042	20,850	1,371,184	188,587	908,442	8,559,297	19,907	16,415	97,921	690,772
1953-54.....	8,995,709	8,988,968	5,352	1,245,961	208,841	1,604,819	8,409,280	22,079	15,633	142,055	586,429
1954-55.....	8,458,800	8,443,806	10,514	1,146,188	186,874	1,759,544	7,982,797	15,881	11,277	202,648	410,939
1955-56.....	8,794,426	8,701,480	88,294	1,333,147	186,907	1,286,964	8,215,887	31,233	8,491	105,510	345,153
1956-57.....	9,062,665	8,975,667	81,973	1,577,672	211,997	1,513,730	8,491,807	74,347	7,835	133,180	294,155
1957-58.....	7,769,721	7,720,602	44,766	1,500,686	219,651	2,926,370	7,359,603	90,442	6,459	222,660	168,396
1957											
April-June.....	9,062,665	8,975,667	81,973	506,317	53,200	415,455	8,491,807	24,910	1,815	28,310	294,155
July-September.....	9,223,718	9,157,033	2,434	468,460	57,045	358,350	8,730,158	22,032	1,893	30,000	288,081
October-December.....	9,108,651	9,098,092	8,316	322,290	57,347	468,876	8,640,919	22,332	1,806	49,950	262,270
1958											
January-March.....	8,320,530	8,257,519	4,353	224,562	54,585	1,018,261	7,904,440	21,279	1,547	71,180	213,915
April-June.....	7,769,721	7,720,602	44,766	485,373	50,673	1,080,884	7,359,603	24,799	1,213	71,530	168,396

<sup>1</sup> Beginning 1949, not strictly comparable with data for earlier years because of differences in accounting methods in source materials used.

<sup>2</sup> Total investments plus cash balances differ from total assets on a ledger basis by the sum of items in transit or suspense at the end of period. Beginning December 1954, includes assets of the Federal unemployment account, under the Employment Security Administrative Financing Act of 1954, and beginning fiscal year 1957-58 includes transfers from that account to Bureau of Employment Security, Dept. of Labor, for employment security administrative expenses.

<sup>3</sup> Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of interest on bonds at time of purchase.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning July 1947, includes temporary disability program.

<sup>5</sup> Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to \$107,161,000.

<sup>6</sup> Includes withdrawals of \$79,169,000 for temporary disability insurance benefits.

<sup>7</sup> Includes transfers to the account from railroad unemployment insurance administration fund amounting to \$97,646,000 and transfers of \$12,338,000 out of the account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses because of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1948.

Source: Unpublished Treasury reports.

GORDON, GERALD. *Non-Group Enrollment for Health Insurance: A Study of Administrative Approaches of Blue Cross Plans*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1957. 171 pp. \$5.

Findings based on studies of Blue Cross plans in Iowa, Maine, Michigan, and Minnesota, and in Cincinnati, Ohio.

MARKLEY E., and BRAUNTUCH, JACOB. "How Home Care Works in a City of 48,000." *Hospitals*, Chicago, Vol. 32, June 1, 1958, pp. 35-38. 30 cents.

Describes the cooperative community system for home care in Greenwich, Conn.

PATTISON, HARRY A., editor. *The Handicapped and Their Rehabilitation*. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 1957. 944 pp. \$14.75.

Forty-four papers.

POMRINSE, S. D. "How Public Health and Private Medicine Cooperate to Improve the Care of the Older Person." *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*, Baltimore, Vol. 6, June 1958, pp. 482-488. \$1.25.

Table 5.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance and disability insurance trust funds, by specified period, 1937–58

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets at end of period		
	Net contribution income and transfers <sup>1</sup>	Interest received <sup>2</sup>	Benefit payments	Administrative expenses <sup>3,4</sup>	Invested in U.S. Government securities <sup>5</sup>	Cash balances	Total assets
Old-age and survivors insurance trust fund							
Cumulative, January 1937–June 1958 <sup>6</sup> .....	\$55,886,523	\$5,035,630	\$36,842,325	<sup>4</sup> \$1,265,503	\$21,764,189	\$1,050,135	\$22,814,324
Fiscal year:							
1941–42.....	895,619	71,007	110,281	26,766	3,201,634	25,560	3,227,194
1942–43.....	1,130,495	87,403	149,304	27,492	4,236,834	31,462	4,268,296
1943–44.....	1,292,122	103,177	184,597	32,607	5,408,870	37,521	5,446,391
1944–45.....	1,309,919	123,854	239,834	26,950	6,546,281	67,100	6,613,381
1945–46.....	1,238,218	147,766	320,510	37,427	7,548,734	92,693	7,641,428
1946–47.....	1,459,867	163,466	425,582	40,788	8,742,334	56,056	8,798,390
1947–48.....	1,616,862	190,562	511,676	47,457	9,936,779	109,902	10,046,681
1948–49.....	1,693,575	230,194	607,036	53,465	11,230,670	79,279	11,309,949
1949–50.....	2,109,992	256,778	727,266	56,841	12,644,823	247,789	12,892,612
1950–51.....	3,124,098	287,392	1,498,088	70,447	14,322,799	412,768	14,735,567
1951–52.....	3,597,982	333,514	1,982,377	84,649	16,273,051	326,985	16,600,036
1952–53 <sup>7</sup> .....	4,096,602	386,640	2,627,492	89,429	17,817,593	548,763	18,366,356
1953–54 <sup>7</sup> .....	4,589,182	450,504	3,275,556	88,636	19,339,864	702,752	20,042,615
1954–55 <sup>7</sup> .....	5,087,154	447,580	4,333,147	103,202	20,580,491	560,511	21,141,001
1955–56 <sup>7</sup> .....	6,442,370	494,889	5,360,813	124,339	22,043,031	550,078	22,593,109
1956–57 <sup>7</sup> .....	6,539,849	500,558	6,514,581	150,057	22,263,318	765,560	23,028,878
1957–58 <sup>6</sup> .....	7,268,709	557,274	7,874,933	<sup>4</sup> 165,603	21,764,189	1,050,135	22,814,324
1957							
June <sup>7</sup> .....	471,013	228,477	640,021	12,755	22,263,318	765,560	23,028,878
July.....	385,882	1,449	625,719	13,907	21,969,878	786,705	22,756,583
August.....	829,053	7,842	608,520	11,578	22,196,524	776,856	22,973,380
September.....	433,600	15,399	626,766	13,383	21,878,841	903,390	22,782,231
October.....	341,408	20,329	640,336	17,302	21,781,477	704,853	22,486,330
November.....	626,362	8,629	636,111	13,326	21,621,070	850,814	22,471,884
December.....	345,063	226,412	637,704	12,798	21,565,885	826,972	22,392,857
1958							
January.....	267,657	1,437	632,608	15,268	21,249,585	764,490	22,014,075
February.....	886,581	10,971	654,678	13,756	21,319,282	923,911	22,243,193
March.....	598,151	15,843	680,659	16,026	21,331,665	828,837	22,160,503
April.....	747,075	21,362	710,473	18,856	21,362,123	837,487	22,199,610
May.....	1,128,413	9,695	710,190	13,762	21,733,623	880,143	22,613,766
June <sup>8</sup> .....	699,462	217,906	711,170	<sup>4</sup> 5,640	21,764,189	1,050,135	22,814,324
Disability insurance trust fund							
Cumulative, January 1957–June 1958 <sup>6</sup> .....	1,261,879	17,206	168,420	<sup>4</sup> 13,417	1,054,458	42,792	1,097,250
Fiscal year:							
1956–57 <sup>7</sup> .....	337,199	1,363	.....	1,305	325,363	11,895	337,258
1957–58 <sup>6</sup> .....	924,680	15,843	168,420	<sup>4</sup> 12,112	1,054,458	42,792	1,097,250
1957							
June <sup>7</sup> .....	65,737	1,363	.....	216	325,363	11,895	337,258
July.....	38,768	17	.....	245	360,263	15,536	375,799
August.....	112,664	47	8,528	245	447,000	32,737	479,737
September.....	54,899	171	9,333	245	476,489	48,741	525,230
October.....	34,791	148	11,437	248	530,620	17,865	548,485
November.....	80,422	238	13,067	248	567,991	47,839	615,830
December.....	42,822	5,256	14,311	248	611,946	37,403	649,349
1958							
January.....	36,189	43	15,730	266	649,146	20,440	669,585
February.....	119,443	298	18,034	266	708,585	62,441	771,026
March.....	74,963	184	19,193	266	789,388	37,324	826,713
April.....	83,350	354	20,206	229	858,659	31,323	889,982
May.....	154,760	632	19,407	229	959,051	66,687	1,025,738
June <sup>8</sup> .....	91,609	8,456	19,175	<sup>4</sup> 9,378	1,054,458	42,792	1,097,250

<sup>1</sup> For July 1940 to December 1950 equals taxes collected; beginning January 1951, equals amounts appropriated (estimated tax collections with suitable subsequent adjustments) and, from May 1951, deposits by States under voluntary coverage agreements. For 1947–51 includes amounts appropriated to meet costs of benefits payable to certain veterans' survivors. Beginning 1952, includes deductions for refund of estimated amount of employee-tax overpayment.

<sup>2</sup> Includes interest transferred from the railroad retirement account under the financial interchange provision of the Railroad Retirement Act, as amended in 1951 and 1956, and, beginning June 1958, from the disability insurance fund to the old-age and survivors insurance fund (see footnote 4).

<sup>3</sup> Represents net expenditures for administration. Beginning November 1951, adjusted for reimbursements to trust fund of small amounts for sales of

services. Beginning October 1953, includes amounts for expenses of plans and preparations for construction authorized by P.L. 170, 83d Cong., 1st sess.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning January 1957, subject to subsequent adjustment (with interest) between the two trust funds; the first adjustment, \$9.1 million applicable to fiscal year 1956–57, was transferred from the disability trust fund in June 1958.

<sup>5</sup> Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase.

<sup>6</sup> Preliminary.

<sup>7</sup> Revised to correspond with *Final Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government*. Because of the nature of certain of the revisions, total assets for 1952–53 are understated by approximately \$0.8 million.

Source: *Monthly and Final Statements of Receipts and Expenditures of the U.S. Government* and unpublished Treasury reports.



**Table 6.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status at the end of the month, by type of benefit and by month, June 1957–June 1958, and monthly benefits awarded, June 1958 <sup>1</sup>**

[In thousands; data corrected to July 25, 1958]

Item	Total		Old-age		Wife's or husband's		Child's <sup>2</sup>		Widow's or widower's		Mother's		Parent's		Disability <sup>3</sup>	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<b>In current-payment status at end of month:</b>																
<b>1957</b>																
June.....	10,342.1	\$554,637	5,832.3	\$373,230	1,719.0	\$58,749	1,427.4	\$54,283	1,020.5	\$51,707	314.9	\$15,224	28.1	\$1,445	90.9	\$6,730
July.....	10,567.4	569,611	5,913.0	379,047	1,743.6	59,640	1,440.1	54,862	1,032.9	52,406	318.6	15,470	28.3	1,456	109.9	7,928
August.....	10,678.2	576,754	5,966.8	383,165	1,760.9	60,309	1,448.2	55,281	1,043.8	53,025	320.2	15,585	28.4	1,461	120.1	8,679
September.....	10,791.5	584,010	6,029.4	387,759	1,778.7	60,986	1,459.2	55,846	1,055.0	53,657	320.5	15,613	28.5	1,471	131.1	9,473
October.....	10,924.3	592,236	6,098.4	392,769	1,799.9	61,764	1,475.4	56,601	1,068.3	54,414	322.5	15,733	28.7	1,482	140.5	10,183
November.....	11,025.9	598,720	6,148.7	396,494	1,814.5	62,310	1,487.7	57,228	1,080.6	55,118	325.1	15,895	28.8	1,492	149.8	10,904
December.....	11,128.9	605,455	6,197.5	400,250	1,827.0	62,802	1,502.1	57,952	1,095.1	55,944	328.3	16,102	28.9	1,501		
<b>1958</b>																
January.....	11,204.9	611,155	6,236.3	403,699	1,835.3	63,191	1,509.4	58,365	1,106.0	56,567	329.8	16,207	29.0	1,506	159.1	11,621
February.....	11,322.1	619,803	6,300.6	409,358	1,854.0	64,014	1,518.7	58,858	1,119.5	57,345	331.4	16,320	29.0	1,511	168.9	12,397
March.....	11,460.6	629,412	6,380.2	415,822	1,875.3	64,908	1,531.9	59,485	1,132.1	58,068	334.5	16,523	29.1	1,514	177.6	13,091
April.....	11,628.1	641,038	6,476.9	423,649	1,903.6	66,076	1,545.8	60,193	1,147.2	58,959	338.0	16,770	29.1	1,519	187.5	13,872
May.....	11,758.5	649,699	6,551.8	429,409	1,925.2	66,920	1,557.3	60,751	1,160.2	59,717	340.2	16,934	29.2	1,526	194.6	14,441
June.....	11,905.3	659,684	6,638.5	436,244	1,947.4	67,821	1,571.9	61,471	1,172.8	60,457	344.9	17,241	29.4	1,538	200.4	14,911
<b>Awarded, June 1958.....</b>	<b>217.8</b>	<b>13,399</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>8,425</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>28.2</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>.3</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>4,934</b>

<sup>1</sup> For an explanation of the treatment of dual entitlements, see the *Bulletin* for April 1957, p. 29, table 4, footnote 1.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning January 1957, includes benefits payable to disabled persons aged 18 or over—dependent children of deceased or retired insured workers—whose disability began before age 18.

<sup>3</sup> Monthly benefits to disabled workers aged 50–64.

<sup>4</sup> Monthly amount before reduction for a workmen's compensation benefit or another Federal benefit for disability, other than compensation payable by the Veterans Administration for a service-connected disability.

**Table 7.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number and average monthly amount of disability insurance benefits <sup>1</sup> in current-payment status, by indication of offset, <sup>2</sup> and of completely offset benefits in force, at the end of the month, July 1957–June 1958**

[Corrected to July 25, 1958]

Year and month	Benefits in current-payment status								Benefits in force with complete offset	
	Total			Without offset		With partial offset				
	Number	Average monthly amount payable	Average monthly amount before offset	Number	Average monthly amount payable	Number	Average monthly amount payable	Average monthly amount before offset	Number	Average monthly amount before offset
1957										
July-----	90,888	\$74.05	\$81.10	81,207	\$80.41	9,681	\$20.65	\$86.84	4,122	\$76.98
August-----	109,937	72.12	81.36	94,556	80.46	15,381	20.82	86.93	6,797	75.90
September-----	120,141	72.24	81.35	103,569	80.44	16,572	21.03	87.04	8,442	76.60
October-----	131,134	72.24	81.32	113,058	80.40	18,076	21.19	87.09	9,575	76.63
November-----	140,504	72.47	81.33	121,608	80.42	18,896	21.30	87.16	10,388	76.79
December-----	149,850	72.76	81.34	130,329	80.46	19,521	21.40	87.24	10,926	76.84
1958										
January-----	159,088	73.04	81.35	139,016	80.49	20,072	21.47	87.29	11,489	76.89
February-----	168,916	73.39	81.48	148,131	80.65	20,785	21.68	87.39	11,958	76.62
March-----	177,626	73.70	81.57	156,337	80.76	21,289	21.85	87.53	12,538	76.94
April-----	187,456	74.00	81.70	165,480	80.90	21,976	22.07	87.72	12,955	77.14
May-----	194,574	74.22	81.76	172,212	80.98	22,362	22.20	87.80	13,457	77.27
June-----	200,375	74.42	81.83	177,731	81.05	22,644	22.37	87.95	13,739	77.41

<sup>1</sup> Payable to disabled workers aged 50–64.

<sup>2</sup> A disability insurance benefit payable to a disabled worker who is receiving a workmen's compensation benefit or another Federal benefit for disability—

other than compensation payable by the Veterans Administration for a service-connected disability—is reduced by the amount of such benefit.

Table 8.—Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: Number of monthly benefits awarded, by type of benefit, number of lump-sum death payments awarded, and number of deceased workers represented for the first time in awards of lump-sum death payments, 1940-58

[Corrected to July 28, 1958]

Year and quarter <sup>1</sup>	Monthly benefits							Lump-sum awards		
	Total	Old-age	Wife's or husband's	Child's <sup>2</sup>	Widow's or widower's	Mother's	Parent's	Disability <sup>3</sup>	Number of payments	Number of deceased workers
1940.....	254,984	132,335	34,555	59,382	4,600	23,260	852	-----	75,095	61,080
1941.....	269,286	114,660	36,213	75,619	11,020	30,502	1,272	-----	117,303	90,941
1942.....	258,116	99,622	33,250	77,384	14,774	31,820	1,266	-----	134,901	103,332
1943.....	262,865	89,070	31,916	85,619	19,576	35,420	1,264	-----	163,011	122,185
1944.....	318,949	110,097	40,349	99,676	24,759	42,649	1,419	-----	205,177	151,869
1945.....	462,463	185,174	63,068	127,514	29,844	55,108	1,755	-----	247,012	178,813
1946.....	547,150	258,980	88,515	114,875	38,823	44,190	1,767	-----	250,706	179,588
1947.....	572,909	271,488	94,189	115,754	45,249	42,807	3,422	-----	218,787	181,902
1948.....	596,201	275,903	98,554	118,955	55,667	44,276	2,846	-----	213,096	200,000
1949.....	682,241	337,273	117,356	118,922	62,928	43,087	2,675	-----	212,614	202,154
1950.....	962,628	567,131	162,768	122,641	66,735	41,101	2,252	-----	209,960	200,411
1951.....	1,336,432	702,984	228,887	230,500	89,591	78,323	6,147	-----	431,229	414,470
1952.....	1,053,303	531,206	177,707	183,345	92,302	64,875	3,868	-----	456,531	437,896
1953.....	1,419,462	771,671	246,856	212,178	112,866	71,945	3,946	-----	532,846	511,986
1954.....	1,401,733	749,911	236,764	212,796	128,026	70,775	3,461	-----	536,341	516,158
1955.....	1,657,773	909,883	288,915	238,795	140,624	76,018	3,538	-----	589,612	566,830
1956.....	1,855,296	934,033	364,562	211,783	253,524	67,475	3,919	-----	572,291	546,964
1957.....	2,832,344	1,424,975	578,012	313,163	244,633	88,174	4,585	178,802	718,672	689,282
1954										
January-March.....	346,440	187,531	59,037	52,257	29,091	17,634	890	-----	136,587	131,749
April-June.....	380,542	209,201	64,266	56,167	31,480	18,464	964	-----	145,660	140,211
July-September.....	326,154	176,190	55,495	49,217	28,177	16,265	810	-----	127,417	122,338
October-December.....	348,597	176,989	57,966	55,155	39,278	18,412	797	-----	126,677	121,860
1955										
January-March.....	396,719	219,209	75,936	50,547	34,389	15,917	721	-----	127,646	122,660
April-June.....	504,709	291,587	86,914	67,375	36,663	21,263	907	-----	165,082	159,272
July-September.....	402,163	217,849	67,324	61,535	34,855	19,631	969	-----	149,649	143,806
October-December.....	354,182	181,238	58,741	59,338	34,717	19,207	941	-----	147,235	141,002
1956										
January-March.....	346,713	185,202	59,905	52,382	31,845	16,587	792	-----	140,862	135,218
April-June.....	413,242	223,469	73,641	60,706	35,271	19,244	911	-----	162,620	155,268
July-September.....	428,803	244,225	87,051	55,098	33,842	17,748	839	-----	149,594	142,149
October-December.....	656,538	281,137	163,965	43,597	152,566	13,896	1,377	-----	119,215	114,349
1957										
January-March.....	659,108	348,707	151,509	65,681	72,076	19,890	1,245	-----	173,108	166,199
April-June.....	950,330	538,103	226,371	94,029	65,857	24,645	1,325	-----	198,975	190,089
July-September.....	641,756	264,506	100,944	72,626	48,603	18,849	962	135,266	158,649	152,011
October-December.....	581,150	273,659	99,188	80,827	58,097	24,790	1,053	43,536	187,940	180,983
1958										
January-March.....	546,939	263,420	95,847	67,599	54,374	20,611	817	44,271	179,534	172,541
April-June.....	710,565	370,770	128,665	85,600	59,991	25,552	970	39,017	210,895	202,300

<sup>1</sup> Quarterly data for 1940-44 were presented in the *Bulletin* for February 1947, p. 29; for 1945-49, in the *Bulletin* for March 1950, p. 22; for 1950-53, in the *Bulletin* for March 1954, p. 29.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning January 1957, includes benefits payable to disabled persons aged

18 or over whose disability began before age 18 and who are dependent children of a deceased or retired worker.

<sup>3</sup> Monthly benefits to disabled workers aged 50-64.

**Table 9.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, June 1958 <sup>1</sup>**

Region and State	Nonfarm place- ments	Initial claims		Weeks of unemploy- ment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment					Average weekly insured unemploy- ment <sup>2</sup>
		Total <sup>1</sup>	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment <sup>3</sup>			Total unemployment		
						Weeks com- pensated	Benefits paid <sup>4</sup>	Average weekly number of bene- ficiaries	Weeks com- pensated	Average weekly payment	
Total.....	<sup>1</sup> 455,882	1,513,288	521,614	11,761,103	3,907,270	10,879,383	\$325,038,926	2,590,329	10,118,856	\$30.80	<sup>2</sup> 2,667,306
Region I:											
Connecticut.....	6,753	31,933	12,839	270,307	114,147	288,052	9,804,376	68,584	278,162	34.60	61,035
Maine.....	2,504	7,847	2,700	85,270	40,823	78,194	1,634,570	18,618	70,661	21.56	18,723
Massachusetts.....	13,834	59,898	31,843	402,064	178,951	356,981	10,368,482	84,995	300,080	31.66	91,204
New Hampshire.....	2,460	6,028	2,742	44,934	21,138	38,515	866,873	9,170	35,479	23.37	10,105
Rhode Island.....	1,679	16,796	10,116	86,839	42,382	80,079	2,100,071	19,066	72,835	27.37	20,027
Vermont.....	1,211	2,454	1,012	16,322	6,934	14,760	346,803	3,514	13,691	24.19	3,658
Region II:											
New Jersey.....	11,626	68,919	33,729	516,921	237,222	507,352	16,093,192	120,798	455,836	32.64	118,880
New York.....	63,095	255,614	118,496	1,523,759	678,073	1,490,490	48,877,418	354,879	1,355,967	34.15	358,195
Puerto Rico.....	2,299	697	208	7,033	2,400	707	18,576	168	695	26.43	-----
Virgin Islands.....	171	4	1	9	0	7	182	2	7	26.00	-----
Region III:											
Delaware.....	745	3,740	925	22,701	6,283	28,018	947,672	6,671	26,595	34.51	5,280
District of Columbia.....	4,048	3,875	1,458	30,733	10,930	28,231	750,606	6,722	27,570	26.72	7,233
Maryland.....	5,771	21,365	7,168	167,908	54,106	176,135	5,268,027	41,937	164,291	30.67	39,723
North Carolina.....	11,068	45,323	22,819	272,337	127,524	228,095	4,560,933	54,308	209,919	20.54	55,917
Pennsylvania.....	19,795	165,575	55,723	1,273,086	382,726	1,257,903	36,584,408	299,501	1,162,768	30.17	303,146
Virginia.....	6,860	13,706	4,819	119,408	45,370	104,467	2,351,856	24,873	99,210	23.03	27,278
West Virginia.....	1,495	13,233	1,933	207,995	25,933	179,451	4,299,781	42,726	168,191	24.53	47,565
Region IV:											
Alabama.....	7,318	16,293	3,983	165,458	40,564	134,796	3,048,568	32,094	129,548	22.91	37,923
Florida.....	15,984	25,800	9,478	153,353	56,686	117,519	2,788,099	27,981	112,303	24.07	35,687
Georgia.....	8,187	19,966	7,359	195,285	78,903	167,421	3,824,605	39,862	151,191	23.89	46,332
Mississippi.....	7,069	10,979	4,290	84,566	26,993	69,087	1,434,698	16,449	63,654	21.40	20,279
South Carolina.....	6,498	10,836	4,139	87,061	39,570	69,667	1,481,074	16,587	64,101	21.77	20,021
Tennessee.....	6,942	17,729	6,191	228,738	70,754	214,341	4,700,834	51,034	199,193	22.44	52,666
Region V:											
Kentucky.....	3,795	14,430	3,248	238,689	56,504	195,137	4,948,306	46,461	182,884	26.01	54,133
Michigan.....	8,072	135,315	19,597	1,168,401	215,584	1,051,741	38,082,696	250,415	1,021,145	36.77	241,098
Ohio.....	16,338	77,347	16,933	804,662	187,244	745,418	24,388,788	177,480	715,661	33.32	186,480
Region VI:											
Illinois.....	17,554	72,722	24,139	673,770	238,259	664,072	20,075,515	158,112	620,946	31.00	156,906
Indiana.....	4,541	44,664	9,621	331,634	102,168	305,387	8,805,828	72,711	285,622	29.68	68,526
Minnesota.....	8,499	14,812	3,739	135,961	38,619	123,067	3,528,224	29,302	116,292	29.25	31,431
Wisconsin.....	8,257	20,351	5,734	166,264	45,580	142,845	4,739,956	34,011	130,345	33.86	38,938
Region VII:											
Iowa.....	6,508	5,381	1,965	41,440	19,463	39,050	951,377	9,298	35,092	25.43	9,371
Kansas.....	8,726	8,469	1,580	42,872	13,736	42,382	1,198,297	10,091	40,360	28.58	10,066
Missouri.....	6,557	39,075	18,348	212,985	72,700	181,971	4,707,650	43,326	160,063	27.66	47,448
Nebraska.....	4,746	2,835	1,405	17,728	9,231	17,602	467,281	4,191	16,850	27.14	4,187
North Dakota.....	2,342	773	172	6,631	1,583	5,031	130,297	1,198	4,510	26.79	1,245
South Dakota.....	1,777	569	154	3,642	1,319	2,691	63,997	641	2,396	24.72	809
Region VIII:											
Arkansas.....	5,933	9,965	2,952	82,996	20,775	52,044	1,066,565	12,391	47,796	21.06	18,821
Louisiana.....	6,564	16,091	2,409	113,198	19,439	103,000	2,352,039	24,524	96,295	23.46	26,834
Oklahoma.....	11,822	9,943	2,761	88,816	27,789	66,023	1,613,190	15,720	61,270	25.22	19,953
Texas.....	47,160	37,732	8,868	326,217	78,085	276,760	6,701,065	65,895	263,743	24.57	67,993
Region IX:											
Colorado.....	9,559	4,490	949	30,472	8,940	27,728	853,732	6,602	25,410	31.69	6,803
Montana.....	2,270	3,798	823	29,701	10,070	28,800	799,026	6,857	28,800	26.54	5,852
New Mexico.....	3,870	3,688	463	19,071	3,189	18,250	459,843	4,345	16,878	25.88	4,838
Utah.....	2,892	3,861	859	25,780	7,835	23,117	695,350	5,504	21,071	31.20	6,006
Wyoming.....	1,819	1,010	188	10,017	2,202	8,805	310,772	2,096	7,384	35.47	1,954
Region X:											
Arizona.....	5,951	6,903	1,542	39,240	11,813	30,324	794,549	7,220	28,726	26.64	9,072
California.....	32,283	118,545	36,553	949,710	356,812	878,098	28,205,083	209,071	825,102	32.99	219,980
Hawaii.....	661	1,497	593	15,650	7,050	12,659	305,953	3,014	10,830	26.42	( <sup>7</sup> )
Nevada.....	2,124	2,915	639	15,841	4,671	16,265	597,850	3,873	15,140	37.62	3,602
Region XI:											
Alaska.....	758	1,045	183	13,640	1,973	13,497	480,486	3,214	12,492	36.03	( <sup>7</sup> )
Idaho.....	4,009	2,069	660	13,599	4,455	11,747	389,639	2,797	10,954	33.78	2,950
Oregon.....	5,228	15,931	6,554	64,125	18,034	60,570	2,013,645	14,421	55,250	34.06	15,278
Washington.....	7,819	18,392	3,982	116,264	33,736	105,034	3,170,223	25,008	97,602	31.06	25,256

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for the Federal employees' unemployment compensation program, administered by the States as agents of the Federal Government.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes transitional claims.

<sup>3</sup> Total, part-total, and partial.

<sup>4</sup> Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

<sup>5</sup> Includes 36 placements made during June in Guam, where an employment service office was officially opened in February 1958.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>7</sup> Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.



**Table 10.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, June 1957–June 1958<sup>1</sup>**

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

Year and month	Total <sup>2</sup>	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children			Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases) <sup>4</sup>	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children (recipients)	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance (cases) <sup>4</sup>
			Families	Recipients										
				Total <sup>3</sup>	Children									

1957	Number of recipients								Percentage change from previous month					
June		2,503,790	647,185	2,398,728	1,831,860	108,441	283,910	294,000		-0.1	+0.3	+0.3	+0.7	-4.9
July		2,500,712	644,102	2,391,192	1,826,543	108,667	285,545	291,000		-1	-3	+2	+6	-1.1
August		2,498,138	644,943	2,398,739	1,832,586	108,611	285,928	291,000		-1	+3	-1	+1	+1
September		2,493,876	646,944	2,413,838	1,845,545	108,433	285,709	288,000		-2	+6	-2	-1	-9
October		2,495,806	651,466	2,433,434	1,861,730	108,451	287,410	298,000		+1	+8	( <sup>6</sup> )	+6	+3.4
November		2,491,269	656,937	2,456,377	1,879,614	108,476	288,939	313,000		-2	+9	( <sup>6</sup> )	+5	+5.0
December		2,487,117	667,203	2,498,041	1,913,079	108,431	291,182	345,000		-2	+1.7	( <sup>6</sup> )	+8	+10.2
1958														
January		2,480,763	678,027	2,540,988	1,946,024	108,213	293,457	392,000		-3	+1.7	-2	+8	+13.8
February		2,474,483	689,981	2,587,555	1,981,715	107,728	295,696	423,000		-3	+1.8	-4	+8	+7.9
March		2,470,650	704,498	2,641,820	2,023,535	107,787	299,867	452,000		-2	+2.1	+1	+1.4	+6.7
April		2,465,980	716,296	2,687,845	2,057,926	107,898	304,862	454,000		-2	+1.7	+1	+1.7	+5
May		2,464,344	725,007	2,720,879	2,082,804	108,144	309,486	430,000		-1	+1.2	+2	+1.5	-5.1
June		2,460,308	728,303	2,732,797	2,091,823	108,332	312,594	418,000		-2	+4	+2	+1.0	-2.9
1957	Amount of assistance								Percentage change from previous month					
June	\$255,468,000	\$146,870,079	\$62,466,198			\$6,925,680	\$16,778,530	\$16,132,000		-0.4	+0.1	( <sup>6</sup> )	+0.4	+0.5
July	256,003,000	147,642,412	62,369,825			6,990,762	16,990,220	16,206,000		+2	+5	-0.2	+9	+6.7
August	256,712,000	147,922,885	62,611,460			6,981,959	16,973,423	16,264,000		+3	+2	+4	-1	+4
September	256,821,000	147,581,895	63,362,044			6,947,973	16,880,089	16,105,000		( <sup>6</sup> )	-2	+1.2	-5	-1.0
October	263,898,000	151,360,052	65,176,163			7,179,230	17,093,589	17,161,000		+2.8	+2.6	+2.9	+3.3	+6.6
November	264,856,000	150,609,164	65,739,219			7,159,964	17,296,872	17,854,000		+4	-5	+9	-3	+1.2
December	269,683,000	150,948,294	67,209,427			7,194,914	17,513,785	20,593,000		+1.8	+2	+2.2	+5	+15.3
1958														
January	274,822,000	151,556,872	68,618,269			7,186,896	17,741,403	23,601,000		+1.9	+4	+2.1	-1	+1.3
February	277,812,000	151,148,944	70,006,308			7,168,489	17,909,801	25,228,000		+1.1	-3	+2.0	-3	+9
March	284,037,000	151,452,623	72,016,077			7,189,851	18,198,077	27,579,000		+2.2	+2	+2.9	+3	+9.3
April	285,219,000	151,005,948	73,455,231			7,190,966	18,476,575	27,728,000		+4	-3	+2.0	( <sup>6</sup> )	+1.5
May	285,647,000	151,341,092	74,261,886			7,196,910	18,703,578	26,433,000		+2	+2	+1.1	+1	+1.2
June	285,039,000	151,039,392	74,577,773			7,228,324	18,976,457	25,737,000		-2	-2	+4	+4	-2.6

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States.

<sup>3</sup> Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in

families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning September 1957, excludes Idaho; data not available. Percentage change based on data for 52 States.

<sup>5</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>6</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

**Table 11.—Proportion of population receiving assistance (recipient rates), by State, June 1958<sup>1</sup>**

[Except for general assistance, includes recipients receiving only vendor payments for medical care. All data subject to revision]

State	Recipients of OAA per 1,000 population aged 65 and over	Children receiving ADC per 1,000 population under age 18	Recipients of AB per 100,000 population aged 18 and over	Recipients of APTD per 1,000 population aged 18-64	Recipients of GA per 1,000 persons under age 65
United States average.	162	33	97	<sup>2</sup> 3.4	<sup>3</sup> 7.7
Ala.	425	56	88	7.6	1
Alaska	246	54	81	—	2.2
Ariz.	190	36	117	—	4.5
Ark.	299	38	185	7.6	—
Calif.	225	36	<sup>4</sup> 150	4	5.9
Colo.	336	32	31	6.0	3.0
Conn.	70	20	20	1.6	8.5
Del.	49	29	94	1.1	9.6
D. C.	46	43	41	4.8	1.7
Fla.	159	49	90	2.7	( <sup>5</sup> )
Ga.	365	29	155	7.8	1.6
Hawaii	53	37	24	3.6	5.2
Idaho	140	20	46	2.8	( <sup>5</sup> )
Ill.	89	29	50	3.1	11.9
Ind.	74	17	62	—	<sup>6</sup> 20.6
Iowa	118	22	80	—	3.4
Kans.	137	20	46	3.7	( <sup>5</sup> )
Ky.	210	48	173	4.7	2.9
La.	580	59	134	9.3	3.7
Maine	124	41	78	2.8	10.4
Md.	49	22	25	3.1	1.6
Mass.	160	21	62	3.5	5.3
Mich.	114	21	35	.8	21.0
Minn.	145	19	53	1.1	7.5
Miss.	460	56	421	5.8	.6
Mo.	266	49	<sup>4</sup> 180	6.3	2.7
Mont.	122	22	92	4.1	6.7
Nebr.	107	16	102	1.8	2.3
Nev.	185	22	89	—	( <sup>5</sup> )
N. H.	84	15	65	1.1	7.8
N. J.	39	12	23	1.5	<sup>6</sup> 7.0
N. Mex.	214	52	86	5.0	1.0
N. Y.	59	36	38	4.2	8.0
N. C.	177	42	184	6.7	1.7
N. Dak.	135	19	28	3.0	2.3
Ohio	108	19	61	1.8	18.8
Okla.	401	55	128	6.7	( <sup>5</sup> )
Oreg.	107	22	25	4.3	( <sup>5</sup> )
Pa.	47	32	<sup>4</sup> 236	2.4	6.6
P. R.	378	127	156	19.8	1.1
R. I.	88	43	24	4.8	11.7
S. C.	239	29	133	6.5	1.1
S. Dak.	141	30	42	2.7	3.1
Tenn.	207	43	133	3.0	2.2
Tex.	336	23	108	.6	( <sup>5</sup> )
Utah	157	23	44	4.3	6.1
Vt.	142	23	58	3.5	( <sup>5</sup> )
V. I.	310	60	162	9.4	6.0
Va.	60	20	53	2.8	( <sup>5</sup> )
Wash.	215	30	44	4.0	11.3
W. Va.	129	78	88	7.0	5.6
Wis.	100	16	41	.6	8.8
Wyo.	152	15	34	3.1	4.7

<sup>1</sup> Based on population estimated by the Bureau of Public Assistance as of July 1958.

<sup>2</sup> Average for 48 States. No program in operation in remaining States.

<sup>3</sup> Average for 44 States. See footnote 5.

<sup>4</sup> Includes recipients of payments made without Federal participation. Recipient rates excluding these recipients are as follows: California, 146; Missouri, 156; Pennsylvania, 95.

<sup>5</sup> Number of persons aided not currently available.

<sup>6</sup> Includes unknown number of persons receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only.

**Table 12.—Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, June 1958<sup>1</sup>**

State	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	General assistance
Total	\$14,264,482	\$4,308,971	\$467,506	\$2,582,705	<sup>2</sup> \$7,480,000
Ala.	1,748	1,094	7	583	67
Alaska	—	—	—	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 33,955
Ark.	227,376	21,939	7,705	31,345	—
Calif.	1,595,916	860,814	83,034	—	91,861
Colo.	572,771	39,697	2,821	11,768	( <sup>5</sup> )
Conn.	287,698	95,970	5,168	66,560	( <sup>5</sup> )
Del.	—	—	1,622	—	—
D. C.	851	1,238	80	2,377	1,122
Hawaii	8,508	29,199	532	6,186	—
Ill.	1,006,055	403,119	63,486	431,064	<sup>4</sup> 527,313
Ind.	483,273	115,650	21,507	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 306,548
Iowa	—	—	—	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 258,985
Kans.	311,982	67,617	5,908	55,917	46,162
La.	213,965	15,642	4,472	47,647	8,491
Maine	110,169	15,801	3,290	15,752	<sup>4</sup> 71,012
Md.	30,051	53,715	1,163	22,081	—
Mass.	1,680,516	130,613	13,465	324,341	172,612
Mich.	342,674	73,296	11,900	36,084	187,895
Minn.	584,054	143,326	15,069	8,577	266,432
Mont.	—	—	522	—	<sup>4</sup> 193,761
Nebr.	174,436	8,607	17,529	20,124	<sup>4</sup> 75,943
Nev.	15,522	—	930	( <sup>3</sup> )	—
N. H.	82,745	15,019	2,881	9,982	( <sup>5</sup> )
N. J.	228,465	35,661	2,355	46,668	169,144
N. Mex.	66,174	13,532	2,029	13,176	6,468
N. Y.	1,874,364	1,034,408	69,032	864,085	211,026
N. C.	64,975	39,198	6,186	37,853	<sup>4</sup> 257,518
N. Dak.	105,180	24,903	1,300	14,122	<sup>4</sup> 21,367
Ohio	653,928	6,499	26,340	75,565	<sup>4</sup> 1,377,453
Okla.	557,688	211,074	11,268	49,320	( <sup>5</sup> )
Oreg.	428,161	50,917	3,495	96,953	105,295
Pa.	252,705	243,574	54,800	100,266	176,477
R. I.	64,791	60,351	816	28,020	<sup>4</sup> 36,320
S. C.	—	—	—	—	<sup>4</sup> 10,123
S. Dak.	—	—	—	—	<sup>4</sup> 113,075
Tenn.	137,309	46,352	5,802	11,466	—
Utah	51,828	28,452	1,326	11,172	1,469
V. I.	309	131	5	51	130
Va.	—	—	—	—	<sup>4</sup> 17,501
Wash.	517,519	197,236	5,815	76,598	156,967
W. Va.	28,185	53,976	1,272	22,034	<sup>4</sup> 13,734
Wis.	570,378	164,519	11,658	37,519	148,096
Wyo.	32,213	5,832	916	6,909	15,481

<sup>1</sup> For the special types of public assistance figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Includes an estimated amount for States making vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds and reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis.

<sup>3</sup> No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

<sup>4</sup> Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance.

<sup>5</sup> Data not available.

Table 13.—Average payments including vendor payments for medical care, average amount of money payments, and average amount of vendor payments for assistance cases, by program and State, June 1958 <sup>1</sup>

State	Old-age assistance			Aid to dependent children (per recipient)			Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled		
	All assistance <sup>2</sup>	Money payments to recipients <sup>3</sup>	Vendor payments for medical care <sup>3</sup>	All assistance <sup>2</sup>	Money payments to recipients <sup>3</sup>	Vendor payments for medical care <sup>3</sup>	All assistance <sup>2</sup>	Money payments to recipients <sup>3</sup>	Vendor payments for medical care <sup>3</sup>	All assistance <sup>2</sup>	Money payments to recipients <sup>3</sup>	Vendor payments for medical care <sup>3</sup>
Total, 53 States <sup>4</sup>	\$61.39	\$55.76	\$5.80	\$27.29	\$25.73	\$1.58	\$66.72	\$62.50	\$4.32	\$60.71	\$52.74	\$8.26
Alabama.....	38.96	38.94	.02	8.44	8.43	.01	36.16	36.16	( <sup>5</sup> )	33.46	33.42	.05
Arkansas.....	48.36	44.31	4.09	15.48	14.82	.67	53.23	49.41	3.83	35.37	30.84	4.59
California.....	83.88	77.97	6.00	45.23	41.58	3.78	104.68	98.75	6.00			
Colorado.....	91.79	80.80	10.98	31.96	30.41	1.54	76.03	67.45	8.57	60.40	58.25	2.15
Connecticut.....	106.40	87.40	19.00	45.03	40.44	4.59	98.76	81.76	17.00	122.57	90.57	32.00
Delaware.....							72.29	66.59	5.94			
District of Columbia.....	56.68	56.41	.27	28.28	28.18	.09	64.50	64.16	.34	67.34	66.36	.98
Hawaii.....	52.02	46.47	5.56	29.39	26.66	2.73	65.10	58.45	6.65	63.66	58.08	5.58
Illinois.....	66.46	45.30	23.29	37.28	34.04	3.25	77.62	59.06	19.61	81.33	57.78	24.79
Indiana.....	58.06	42.46	15.79	28.19	25.18	3.05	69.03	57.54	11.68	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
Kansas.....	73.66	63.83	10.15	33.42	30.26	3.39	78.51	69.56	9.51	78.25	65.59	13.14
Louisiana.....	63.32	61.60	1.72	20.91	20.75	.16	74.12	72.33	1.82	50.56	47.40	3.18
Maine.....	58.83	49.84	9.00	26.61	25.75	.86	61.26	54.26	7.00	64.43	53.43	11.00
Maryland.....	55.44	52.34	3.09	26.64	24.88	1.76	59.56	57.03	2.53	63.68	59.35	4.33
Massachusetts.....	93.03	73.74	19.83	43.54	40.80	2.82	113.39	107.00	6.71	114.81	82.31	34.21
Michigan.....	66.14	61.07	5.11	37.52	36.67	.85	75.84	69.21	6.63	87.28	77.06	10.22
Minnesota.....	80.98	68.91	12.07	40.93	36.19	4.75	89.62	76.27	13.35	80.20	56.08	4.48
Montana.....							70.10	68.73	1.37			
Nebraska.....	63.88	53.45	10.63	27.43	26.66	.78	81.07	63.55	17.98	68.63	54.83	13.96
Nevada.....	68.42	62.43	5.99				97.38	91.26	6.12	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )
New Hampshire.....	68.70	53.07	15.65	37.82	33.97	3.85	73.29	61.68	11.62	85.39	55.49	30.07
New Jersey.....	82.82	70.92	11.90	43.54	42.34	1.20	77.99	75.39	2.61	90.70	81.69	9.01
New Mexico.....	53.52	47.09	6.43	24.09	23.57	.52	56.40	51.19	5.22	56.57	50.01	6.56
New York.....	96.66	77.03	21.16	40.09	36.08	4.14	100.27	84.85	16.58	94.48	74.46	22.08
North Carolina.....	37.14	35.86	1.28	18.36	17.96	.40	46.34	45.11	1.23	42.62	40.30	2.32
North Dakota.....	82.86	69.07	13.90	36.36	32.48	3.95	68.39	56.98	11.93	90.72	76.98	13.74
Ohio.....	66.02	58.79	7.23	24.26	24.19	.08	64.26	57.14	7.13	60.32	52.26	8.05
Oklahoma.....	68.91	62.93	5.97	29.29	25.62	3.67	84.45	78.46	5.98	76.01	70.03	5.98
Oregon.....	83.10	59.23	23.90	39.81	37.13	2.70	84.87	72.90	11.97	91.30	68.94	22.46
Pennsylvania.....	51.30	46.13	5.17	29.85	28.26	1.59	62.66	59.53	3.12	59.11	52.56	6.55
Rhode Island.....	70.13	61.16	9.00	34.66	30.90	3.77	71.77	65.77	6.00	76.81	64.92	12.00
Tennessee.....	40.36	37.96	2.40	18.80	18.18	.62	44.19	42.19	2.00	43.05	41.05	2.00
Utah.....	63.48	57.49	5.99	34.62	32.11	2.50	68.28	62.22	6.05	66.95	61.11	5.84
Virgin Islands.....	18.66	18.16	.50	9.29	9.12	.17	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	20.39	19.89	.50
Washington.....	85.46	76.22	9.41	43.79	38.96	4.88	97.13	89.61	7.64	97.87	85.17	13.00
West Virginia.....	33.95	32.63	1.32	23.49	22.76	.73	38.24	37.08	1.16	38.62	35.71	2.91
Wisconsin.....	76.58	61.86	15.07	43.11	37.69	5.48	78.44	67.43	11.27	115.16	85.76	30.02
Wyoming.....	70.02	61.20	8.82	36.38	34.04	2.34	78.31	64.00	14.31	74.68	61.13	13.55

<sup>1</sup> Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. Figures in italics represent payments made without Federal participation. For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported.

<sup>2</sup> Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both.

<sup>3</sup> May also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments

for other than medical care. Averages based on number of cases receiving payments. See tables 14-17 for average payments for State programs under which no vendor payments for medical care were made.

<sup>4</sup> For aid to the permanently and totally disabled represents data for the 48 States with programs in operation.

<sup>5</sup> Less than 1 cent.

<sup>6</sup> No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

<sup>7</sup> A average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients.



**Table 14.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1958<sup>1</sup>**

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	May 1958 in—		June 1957 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total <sup>2</sup>	2,460,308	\$151,039,392	\$61.39	-0.2	-0.2	-1.7	+2.8
Ala.	102,863	4,007,670	38.96	-3	+1	-2.6	-13.6
Alaska	1,527	94,009	61.56	-1	-5	-3.2	-6.6
Ariz.	14,085	776,818	55.15	+3	+3	-1	-1.0
Ark.	55,649	2,691,194	48.36	-4	-2.7	+1.0	+36.8
Calif.	265,986	22,310,244	83.88	-2	-4	+8	+12.9
Colo. <sup>3</sup>	52,152	4,786,895	91.79	-1	-6	-6	+10.8
Conn.	15,142	1,611,075	106.40	-3	( <sup>4</sup> )	-3.7	+15.4
Del.	1,531	74,906	48.93	-6	-9	-6.1	-6.9
D. C.	3,118	176,742	56.68	+1	+4	+2.5	+2.9
Fla.	69,425	3,737,182	53.83	+3	+2	+6	+3.5
Ga.	98,097	4,251,325	43.34	+1	+2	-4	+7
Hawaii	1,531	79,646	52.02	-5	+7	-4.0	+1.1
Idaho	7,961	481,634	60.50	+1	( <sup>4</sup> )	-3.5	-3.4
Ill.	81,844	5,439,601	66.46	-3	-4	-5.4	-6.6
Ind.	30,613	1,777,365	58.06	-2	-4	-6.1	-2.3
Iowa	37,087	2,505,005	67.54	-3	-1	-4.0	-5.2
Kans.	30,737	2,264,116	73.66	-5	+2	-4.8	-2.5
Ky.	57,362	2,216,732	38.64	-2	-2	-2.0	-2.0
La.	124,116	7,858,481	63.32	-1	( <sup>4</sup> )	-3	+2
Maine	12,241	720,181	58.83	( <sup>4</sup> )	+1.8	+4.6	+15.5
Md.	9,716	538,612	55.44	+1	+1	-1.6	+7.1
Mass.	84,729	7,882,553	93.03	-4	-4.2	-2.1	+5.6
Mich.	66,988	4,431,090	66.14	( <sup>4</sup> )	-1.2	-2.7	+1.3
Minn.	48,395	3,919,140	80.98	-3	-2.0	-2.8	+7
Miss.	81,023	2,418,505	29.85	( <sup>4</sup> )	-1	-2	+3.9
Mo.	122,948	6,702,938	54.52	-2	-2	-2.9	-3.0
Mont.	7,827	482,058	61.59	-1.0	-1.1	-5.9	-6.3
Nebr.	16,412	1,048,416	63.88	-3	( <sup>4</sup> )	-4.0	+15.4
Nev.	2,592	177,335	68.42	+3	+5	+2.0	+3.9
N. H.	5,287	363,239	68.70	-4	+4	-4.3	-4
N. J.	19,196	1,589,767	82.82	+1	+1.4	-1.3	+2.5
N. Mex.	10,293	550,876	53.52	+1	( <sup>4</sup> )	+6.7	+7.8
N. Y.	88,599	8,564,401	96.66	-4	+3.1	-3.6	+4.7
N. C.	50,762	1,885,290	37.14	-1	+2	-1.8	+3.5
N. Dak.	7,566	626,940	82.86	-3	+1.1	-4.7	-4.3
Ohio	90,453	5,971,846	66.02	-2	+1.4	-1.2	-2.0
Okla.	93,348	6,432,286	68.91	( <sup>4</sup> )	+1	-1.2	+2.0
Oreg.	17,915	1,488,791	83.10	-2	+2.5	-7	+4.8
Pa.	48,865	2,507,005	51.30	-4	-5	-3.9	-2.3
P. R.	41,254	335,114	8.12	-6	-5	-4.4	-2.8
R. I.	7,199	504,864	70.13	-1	( <sup>4</sup> )	-3.7	-2.7
S. C.	35,419	1,342,158	37.89	-3	-1	-4.2	-2.3
S. Dak.	9,717	504,212	51.89	-4	-3	-3.5	+5.7
Tenn.	57,212	2,309,182	40.36	+2	+1.6	-1.4	+11.5
Tex.	224,712	10,579,200	47.08	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	+1	+4.9
Utah	8,656	549,455	63.48	-5	-5	-4.8	-2.4
Vt.	6,110	311,145	50.92	-3	-1	-5.6	-4.7
V. I.	620	11,567	18.66	+2	+4	-5.9	-5.3
Va.	15,541	568,735	36.60	+1	+9	-3.5	+3.1
Wash.	55,019	4,702,064	85.46	-4	-5	-1.1	-10.2
W. Va.	21,355	725,076	33.95	-4	-8	-4.1	-2.3
Wis.	37,830	2,898,642	76.58	-4	-8	-4.4	+2.5
Wyo.	3,653	255,769	70.02	-3	-7	-3.2	+9.5

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 4,062 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of \$345,040 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation.

<sup>3</sup> In addition, supplemental payments of \$13,563 from general assistance funds were made to 52 recipients.

<sup>4</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>5</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

**Table 15.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1958<sup>1</sup>**

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	May 1958 in—		June 1957 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total <sup>2</sup>	108,332	\$7,228,324	\$66.72	+0.2	+0.4	-0.1	+4.4
Ala.	1,689	61,078	36.16	-3	( <sup>4</sup> )	+2	-5.7
Alaska	95	6,403	67.40	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Ariz.	808	51,712	64.00	-2	( <sup>4</sup> )	0	-9
Ark.	2,014	107,209	53.23	-5	-1.9	-1.1	+25.7
Calif. <sup>3</sup>	13,839	1,448,687	104.68	-1	-2	+3.1	+17.6
Colo.	329	25,013	76.03	+3	+8	+2.2	+13.0
Conn.	304	30,023	98.76	0	-8	-7.3	-6
Del.	273	19,735	72.29	+7	+2.0	+17.2	+20.5
D. C.	236	15,222	64.50	+9	+2.1	-6.7	-6.7
Fla.	2,523	147,280	58.37	( <sup>4</sup> )	+6	-7	+7.4
Ga.	3,491	167,966	48.11	+3	+3	-2	-2
Hawaii	80	5,208	65.10	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Idaho	180	11,682	64.90	-6	-3	-3.2	-6.5
Ill.	3,238	251,344	77.62	+1	+6	-5.3	+5.7
Ind.	1,842	127,156	69.03	+3	+1.6	+1.2	+5.3
Iowa	1,466	121,370	82.79	+3	+1.1	-2.0	-2.6
Kans.	621	48,757	78.51	-1.0	+1.3	-8	-3.4
Ky.	3,249	129,747	39.93	-3	-1	-6	-4
La.	2,453	181,816	74.12	-8	-4	+6.4	+5.9
Maine	470	28,793	61.26	-6	-9	-3.7	+3.0
Md.	460	27,396	59.56	+9	+7	-3.0	+2.0
Mass.	2,008	227,678	113.39	-2	-1.0	+2.3	+10.9
Mich.	1,796	136,208	75.84	+7	+10.5	-4	+5.2
Minn.	1,129	101,179	89.62	+2	-7.9	-3.3	-9.3
Miss.	5,419	210,404	38.83	+1.3	+1.7	+12.7	+12.4
Mo. <sup>3</sup>	5,129	307,740	60.00	+3	+3	+3	+3
Mont.	381	26,708	70.10	-2.1	-3.8	-8.6	-6.5
Nebr.	975	79,042	81.07	+1	+1.2	+5.9	+30.1
Nev.	152	14,802	97.38	0	-7	+26.7	+50.2
N. H.	248	18,177	73.29	+3.3	+2.7	-2.0	+2.9
N. J.	904	70,504	77.99	+1	-2.0	-2.1	-1.5
N. Mex.	389	21,941	56.40	+5	+1	-3.0	-2.8
N. Y.	4,163	417,430	100.27	-5	+4.2	-2.8	+2.3
N. C.	5,019	232,570	46.34	+1.7	+1.9	+1.3	+4.6
N. Dak.	109	7,454	68.39	-1.8	-11.9	-8.4	-1.9
Ohio	3,695	237,455	64.26	0	+1.9	-3.8	-7.9
Okla.	1,883	159,013	84.45	-2	-4	-3.0	+7
Oreg.	292	24,781	84.87	-1.7	-5.2	-8.2	-6.2
Pa. <sup>3</sup>	17,545	1,099,282	62.66	+3	+2	-3	-3
P. R.	1,837	14,753	8.03	-3	-6	+3.0	+4.5
R. I.	136	9,761	71.77	+2.3	+1.9	-2.2	-4.5
S. C.	1,783	74,806	41.96	+2	+4	+1.0	+1.2
S. Dak.	183	9,486	51.84	+1.7	+2.4	-3.7	+4.4
Tenn.	2,901	128,203	44.19	-1	+1.5	-3.5	+4.0
Tex.	6,047	308,521	51.02	+1	( <sup>4</sup> )	-7.3	-3.5
Utah	219	14,953	68.28	-5	-8	-9	-3.9
Vt.	140	7,478	53.41	+7	+7	+2.9	+2.8
V. I.	21	420	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Va.	1,213	51,990	42.86	-1	+6	-5.2	-3
Wash.	761	73,918	97.13	+1	+1	-2.4	-18.8
W. Va.	1,097	41,948	38.24	0	0	-4.0	-2.8
Wis.	1,034	81,110	78.44	0	-3.6	-2.8	-5.2
Wyo.	64	5,012	78.31	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, \$38,578 to 336 recipients; Missouri, \$41,163 to 680 recipients; and Pennsylvania, \$633,809 to 10,467 recipients.

<sup>3</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>4</sup> Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

<sup>5</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 16.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1958<sup>1</sup>

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from—			
		Total <sup>2</sup>	Children	Total amount	Average per—		May 1958 in—		June 1957 in—	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total.....	728,303	2,732,797	2,091,823	\$74,577,773	\$102.40	\$27.29	+0.4	+0.4	+13.9	+19.4
Alabama.....	22,950	91,132	70,734	769,325	33.52	8.44	+2.0	+4.4	+11.0	-12.1
Alaska.....	1,195	4,162	3,073	119,288	99.82	28.66	-2.0	-2.3	-9.4	-11.0
Arizona.....	5,877	22,993	17,483	618,474	105.24	26.90	-8.8	-4.4	+11.7	+11.6
Arkansas.....	8,494	32,708	25,607	506,397	59.62	15.48	-1.4	-4.4	+1.1	+5.7
California.....	64,370	227,652	176,326	10,297,127	159.97	45.23	+9.9	+2.2	+21.3	+41.1
Colorado.....	6,678	25,755	20,000	823,032	123.25	31.96	-3.3	-6.6	+9.7	+18.0
Connecticut.....	6,398	20,894	15,488	940,890	147.06	45.03	+1.7	+1.7	+17.8	+22.5
Delaware.....	1,593	5,899	4,511	139,395	87.50	23.63	-3.1	-3.6	+18.3	+18.8
District of Columbia.....	3,117	13,496	10,566	381,607	122.43	28.28	+1.3	+9.9	+29.1	+37.4
Florida.....	24,793	90,079	69,575	1,467,605	59.19	16.29	+8.8	+1.0	+11.1	+9.9
Georgia.....	15,421	57,603	44,272	1,278,455	82.90	22.19	-2.2	-2.3	+6.4	+5.6
Hawaii.....	2,742	10,688	8,527	314,139	114.57	29.39	-1.7	-1.8	-1.7	-1.2
Idaho.....	1,885	6,895	5,073	265,354	140.77	38.48	+1.3	+1.4	+5.3	+7.9
Illinois.....	30,702	124,163	95,156	4,628,871	150.77	37.28	+2.0	+1.7	+15.7	+19.7
Indiana.....	10,455	37,951	28,410	1,069,974	102.34	28.19	+1.3	+1.7	+13.3	+15.1
Iowa.....	8,009	29,341	21,912	1,024,513	127.92	34.92	+1.1	-9.9	+7.8	+5.7
Kansas.....	5,386	19,950	15,508	666,808	123.80	33.42	-8.8	-1.1	+10.6	+11.3
Kentucky.....	20,309	73,878	55,745	1,450,016	71.40	19.63	+3.3	+3.3	+4.8	+4.2
Louisiana.....	24,604	99,037	76,409	2,070,728	84.16	20.91	-2.2	-3.3	+14.6	+13.2
Maine.....	5,267	18,377	13,504	489,099	92.86	26.61	+3.4	+3.3	+14.5	+14.6
Maryland.....	7,399	30,457	23,791	811,414	109.67	26.64	-4.4	-5.2	+11.5	+21.0
Massachusetts.....	13,677	46,253	34,259	2,013,736	147.24	43.54	+6.6	-5.1	+8.6	+14.4
Michigan.....	24,090	86,276	63,489	3,237,171	134.38	37.52	+2.0	+4.0	+16.7	+19.7
Minnesota.....	8,814	30,193	23,345	1,235,769	140.21	40.93	-1.1	-2.7	+6.8	+10.1
Mississippi.....	16,940	64,018	50,578	802,369	47.37	12.53	+1.1	+1.2	+23.0	+104.9
Missouri.....	24,551	92,042	69,589	2,031,387	82.74	22.07	-4.4	-5.5	+18.3	+11.7
Montana.....	2,066	7,458	5,764	243,453	117.84	32.64	-2.6	-3.5	-10.0	-9.4
Nebraska.....	2,972	11,044	8,352	302,948	101.93	27.43	-7.7	-1.2	+6.5	+8.8
Nevada.....	895	3,016	2,312	82,478	92.15	27.35	+2.7	+2.3	+36.8	+38.1
New Hampshire.....	1,029	3,906	2,942	147,723	143.56	37.82	+4.4	-1.1	+10.9	+13.9
New Jersey.....	9,027	29,833	22,567	1,298,937	143.89	43.54	+1.3	+3.1	+20.6	+25.6
New Mexico.....	6,986	26,211	19,991	631,307	90.37	24.09	+1.3	-6.8	+2.9	-3.5
New York.....	65,791	249,862	186,375	10,016,661	152.25	40.09	+6.6	+3.2	+15.3	+19.7
North Carolina.....	24,796	97,996	75,541	1,798,892	72.55	18.36	-3.3	(9)	+17.7	+22.9
North Dakota.....	1,668	6,306	4,883	229,289	137.46	36.36	-9.9	-1.3	+6.6	+3.2
Ohio.....	21,299	83,045	63,622	2,014,989	94.60	24.26	+1.2	-1.1	+16.0	+14.4
Oklahoma.....	16,747	57,579	43,782	1,686,489	100.70	29.29	+1.1	+8.8	+5.0	+22.3
Oregon.....	5,240	18,849	14,194	750,372	143.20	39.81	+7.7	+1.0	+27.6	+33.1
Pennsylvania.....	39,261	153,651	116,839	4,586,309	116.82	29.85	+1.2	+4.4	+29.1	+29.9
Puerto Rico.....	47,505	174,615	140,242	648,705	13.66	3.72	(9)	-1.1	+12.1	+14.7
Rhode Island.....	4,475	16,028	11,939	555,547	124.14	34.66	-2.2	+3.3	+22.5	+25.0
South Carolina.....	9,493	37,675	29,375	530,148	55.85	14.07	+7.7	+6.6	+13.9	+13.5
South Dakota.....	3,080	10,512	7,940	296,893	96.39	28.24	+6.6	+2.4	+7.2	+18.1
Tennessee.....	20,153	74,262	55,929	1,396,349	69.29	18.80	+7.7	+1.2	+7.2	+13.4
Texas.....	26,415	108,901	82,811	1,814,422	68.60	16.66	-6.6	-4.5	+12.1	+7.6
Utah.....	3,191	11,372	8,483	393,661	123.37	34.62	-1.1	-7.7	+14.1	+20.4
Vermont.....	1,164	4,081	3,073	107,696	92.52	26.39	+2.7	+2.3	+7.6	+9.4
Virgin Islands.....	219	785	663	7,291	33.29	9.29	-5.9	-6.3	-22.1	-23.5
Virginia.....	9,154	36,698	28,751	684,102	74.73	18.64	-1.1	-2.2	+4.7	+6.6
Washington.....	11,670	40,414	30,044	1,769,922	151.66	43.79	+9.9	+4.4	+21.6	+25.4
West Virginia.....	19,274	74,268	57,823	1,744,192	90.49	23.49	+1.1	+8.8	+8.1	+10.9
Wisconsin.....	8,305	30,042	22,546	1,295,254	155.96	43.11	-3.3	-7.7	+7.0	+9.7
Wyoming.....	712	2,496	1,881	90,801	127.53	36.38	-9.9	-1.3	+11.2	+20.6

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

<sup>3</sup> Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>4</sup> In addition, supplemental payments were made from general assistance funds to an unknown number of families.

<sup>5</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

**Table 17.—Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, June 1958 <sup>1</sup>**

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	May 1958 in—		June 1957 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	312,594	\$18,976,457	\$60.71	+1.0	+1.5	+10.1	+13.1
Ala.....	12,756	426,835	33.46	+1.2	+6	-1.3	-8.0
Ark.....	6,828	241,499	35.37	-7	-6.2	+2.2	+13.6
Calif.....	3,200	244,900	76.53	+13.0	+12.4		
Colo.....	5,482	331,118	60.40	+1	-4	+2.9	+3.9
Conn.....	2,080	254,949	122.57	+1.4	+5.4	-5.6	-1.0
Del.....	291	18,599	63.91	-3	-4	-19.8	-18.6
D. C.....	2,421	163,038	67.34	+4	+1.6	-2.2	-2.5
Ga.....	6,318	363,864	57.59	+8	+7	+13.5	+22.4
Ia.....	15,528	726,414	46.78	+1.9	+1.9	+14.6	+14.1
Hawaii.....	1,109	70,600	63.66	-2	-1.1	-12.0	-6.6
Idaho.....	935	61,317	65.58	+1.1	+1.3	+8	+1.0
Ill.....	17,387	1,414,042	81.33	+3.4	+3.8	+34.7	+34.9
Kans.....	4,255	332,975	78.25	-5	+5	+8	+4.7
Ky.....	7,478	287,360	38.43	+2.5	+2.6	+88.0	+90.7
La.....	14,980	757,344	50.56	+6	+9	+2.6	+3.2
Maine.....	1,432	92,263	64.43	+4.3	+6.4	+41.6	+48.3
Md.....	5,069	324,691	63.68	+9	+9	+3.2	+12.4
Mass.....	9,480	1,088,374	114.81	-2	-2.4	-1.5	+4.8
Mich.....	3,532	308,275	87.28	+2.1	+6.8	+21.0	+26.8
Minn.....	1,916	115,351	60.20	+1.9	+2.1	+17.5	+22.7
Miss.....	6,486	191,886	29.58	+9	+1.0	+40.7	+69.2
Mo.....	15,069	847,136	56.22	+4	+4	+4.7	+3.4
Mont.....	1,450	99,631	68.71	-5	-5	-3.3	-4.1
Nebr.....	1,442	98,969	68.63	+8	+5	+5.5	+27.5
N. H.....	332	28,350	85.39	0	+2	+1.5	-2.1
N. J.....	5,177	469,564	90.70	+1.4	+1.2	+9.4	+8.8
N. Mex.....	2,008	113,588	56.57	+4	+3	+8.4	+11.3
N. Y.....	39,153	3,669,146	94.48	+3	+2.3	+9	+5.5
N. C.....	16,316	695,355	42.62	+8	+1.1	+8.8	+16.0
N. Dak.....	1,028	93,262	90.72	-5	-6.4	+6	+3
Ohio.....	9,385	566,061	60.32	+5	+2.0	+1.4	+14.6
Okla.....	8,248	626,952	76.01	+3	+4	+9.7	+11.7
Oreg.....	4,316	394,065	91.30	+1.1	+3.4	+20.2	+18.6
Pa.....	15,296	904,132	59.11	+7	+5	+14.0	+13.7
P. R.....	21,102	184,257	8.73	+1	-4	-4	+2
R. I.....	2,335	179,357	76.81	+7	+8	+39.8	+36.4
S. C.....	7,763	270,268	34.81	+1	+1	-2.2	-2.1
S. Dak.....	1,002	52,228	52.12	+2.0	+1.4	+8.1	+17.0
Tenn.....	5,733	246,810	43.05	+4.1	+6.3	+36.7	+47.9
Tex.....	2,904	135,838	46.78	+12.7	+12.3		
Utah.....	1,913	128,080	66.95	+3	-2	+7.1	+6.6
Vt.....	706	37,398	52.97	+3	-1	+17.1	+23.9
V. I.....	103	2,100	20.39	0	+5	-1.9	+1.0
Va.....	5,607	237,655	42.39	+1	+8	+2.2	+2.9
Wash.....	5,890	576,434	97.87	+9	+7	+9.5	+1.9
W. Va.....	7,563	292,089	38.62	-3	-1.1	-9.3	-5.4
Wis.....	1,250	143,952	115.16	+6	-1.5	-1.3	+5.4
Wyo.....	510	38,086	74.68	-8	+4.0	-2.5	+14.1

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> In addition, supplemental payments from general assistance funds were made to an unknown number of recipients.

**Table 18.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by State, June 1958 <sup>1</sup>**

[Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	May 1958 in—		June 1957 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total <sup>2</sup> .....	418,000	\$25,737,000	\$61.55	-2.9	-2.6	+42.3	+59.6
Ala.....	122	1,559	12.78	-15.9	-16.3	+14.0	+18.6
Alaska.....	173	11,395	65.87	-10.4	-15.0	+9.5	+29.9
Ariz.....	2,727	115,528	42.36	-1.9	+5	+17.9	+16.4
Ark.....	268	3,172	11.84	-24.3	-26.2	+3.9	-5.4
Calif.....	36,233	2,040,910	56.33	-6.7	-5.6	+24.9	+32.5
Colo.....	1,519	56,706	37.33	-16.9	-18.4	+15.9	+16.8
Conn.....	<sup>3</sup> 5,626	<sup>3</sup> 381,581	67.82	-5.8	-10.3	+86.7	+116.0
Del.....	1,721	111,203	64.62	-7.3	-10.3	+40.6	+46.9
D. C.....	1,151	76,415	66.39	+4.8	+2.1	+69.8	+70.0
Fla. <sup>4</sup> .....	8,500	283,700					
Ga.....	2,395	56,681	23.67	-6.4	-6.5	+7.9	+12.0
Hawaii.....	1,398	94,684	67.73	-2.1	-1.9	-4.6	+4.3
Ill.....	38,168	2,782,677	72.91	-2.0	-3	+35.1	+38.6
Ind. <sup>5</sup> .....	25,976	901,600	34.71	-5	-4.3	+99.7	+119.0
Iowa.....	3,891	135,119	34.73	-3.6	-4.6	+10.0	+22.1
Kans.....	1,871	104,812	56.02	-8.9	-10.5	+4.6	+6.1
Ky.....	2,913	109,418	37.56	-2.2	-1.8	+12.4	+26.0
La.....	9,952	444,400	44.65	-3.8	-2.7	+6.2	+5.0
Maine.....	2,490	99,369	39.91	-15.3	-20.6	+14.6	+26.3
Md.....	2,809	167,392	59.59	+8	+7	+16.5	+23.1
Mass.....	9,573	657,092	68.64	-5.5	-7.4	+15.3	+37.1
Mich.....	42,250	3,876,818	91.76	+8	+1.4	+103.2	+149.2
Minn.....	7,733	488,571	63.18	-5.1	-8.3	+37.5	+56.4
Miss.....	913	13,102	14.35	+3	+2.7	-1.4	( <sup>6</sup> )
Mo.....	6,975	382,934	54.90	-1.5	-1.5	-8	+9.8
Mont.....	1,328	61,667	46.44	+8	-2.3	+166.7	+262.0
Nebr.....	1,173	48,917	41.70	-10.0	-8.9	+11.5	+22.0
Nev. <sup>7</sup> .....	600	13,500					
N. H.....	1,200	60,487	50.41	-15.5	-19.8	+48.1	+55.1
N. J. <sup>8</sup> .....	11,339	1,055,790	93.11	-5.0	-4.5	+62.3	+77.2
N. Mex.....	547	21,047	38.48	-6.5	+2	+26.3	+36.4
N. Y.....	<sup>7</sup> 36,419	3,068,298	84.25	-2.7	-2.4	+37.8	+48.3
N. C.....	2,931	68,158	23.25	-3.2	-1.9	+32.1	+31.2
N. Dak.....	370	18,060	48.81	-15.5	-17.5	+17.1	+45.7
Ohio.....	48,065	3,068,409	63.84	+1.4	+2.4	+75.8	+111.4
Okla.....	8,321	130,496	15.68	+2.6	+19.9	+7.6	-8
Oreg.....	5,578	329,412	59.06	-12.0	-16.8	( <sup>9</sup> )	+49.6
Pa.....	29,292	2,010,793	68.65	+3	-2	+33.2	+42.0
P. R.....	2,436	16,170	6.64	+41.1	+39.1	+187.9	-27.6
R. I.....	3,883	257,549	66.33	-7.0	-6.5	+12.2	+10.2
S. C.....	1,503	35,720	23.77	-4.0	-1.3	-1	+1
S. Dak.....	1,033	35,702	34.56	-10.7	-10.7	-5.9	-8.5
Tenn.....	2,488	36,292	14.59	-1.9	-4.3	+24.1	+2.8
Tex. <sup>10</sup> .....	9,100	241,000					
Utah.....	2,584	141,153	54.63	-9.3	-10.6	+58.9	+43.1
Vt. <sup>10</sup> .....	1,400	62,000					
V. I.....	123	2,337	19.00	-8	-1.1	-5.4	-5.6
Va.....	2,333	87,985	37.39	-5.2	-1.9	+25.6	+34.4
Wash.....	14,357	968,816	67.48	-15.7	-13.0	+34.4	+36.0
W. Va.....	4,003	136,288	34.05	+7.2	+7.5	+94.3	+92.5
Wis.....	9,993	827,618	82.82	-4.1	-2.5	+43.4	+63.9
Wyo.....	400	21,082	52.70	-12.5	-11.1	+28.2	+38.7

<sup>1</sup> For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, October 1957, p. 18. All data subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey an estimated number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only and payments for these services. Excludes Idaho; data not available. Percentage changes based on data for 52 States.

<sup>3</sup> About 5 percent of this total is estimated.

<sup>4</sup> Partly estimated.

<sup>5</sup> Includes an unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

<sup>6</sup> Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

<sup>7</sup> Includes cases receiving medical care only.

<sup>8</sup> Includes an unknown number of cases and payments representing supplementation of other assistance programs.

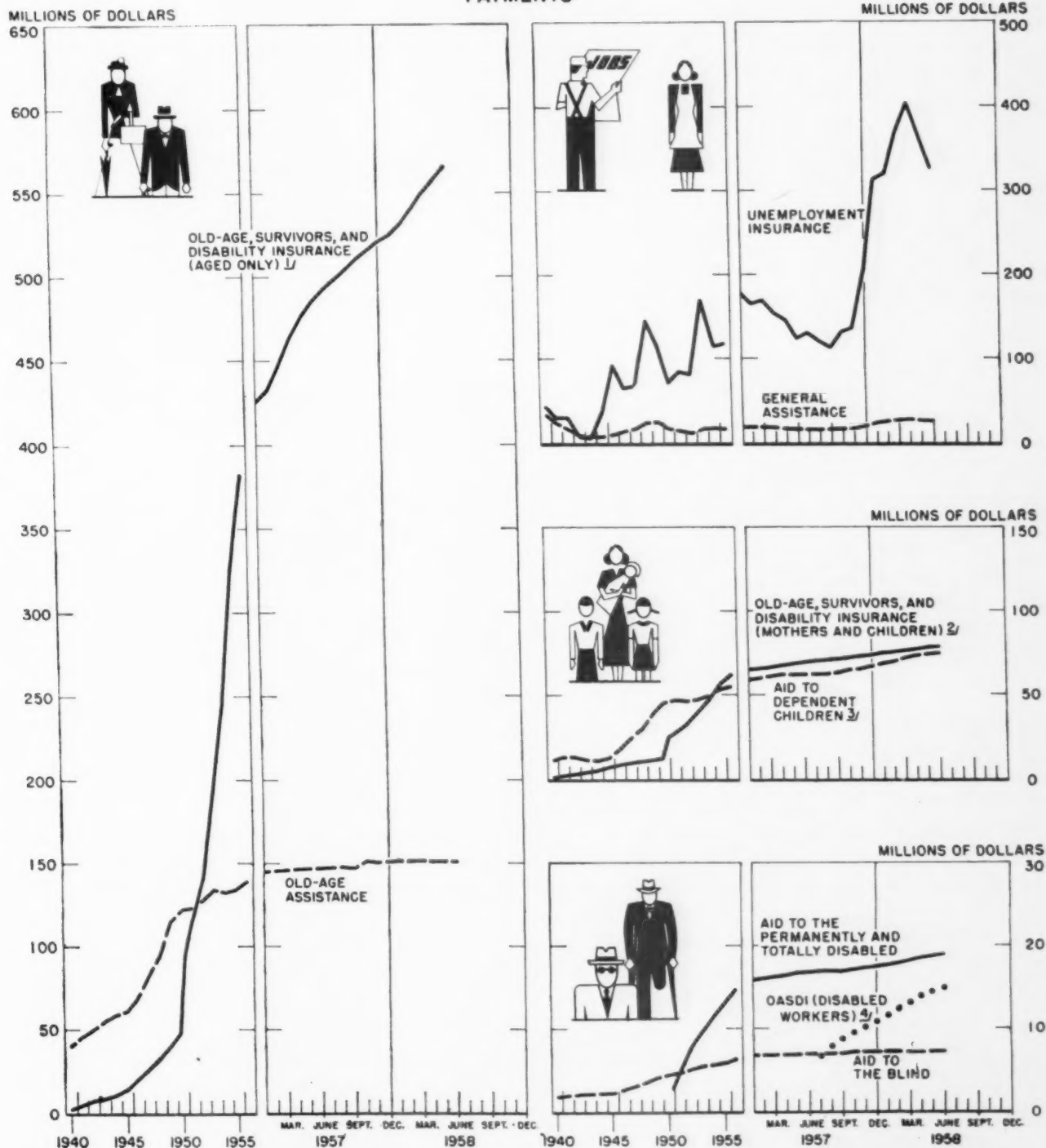
<sup>9</sup> Not computed; data not comparable.

<sup>10</sup> Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions.



# Social Security Operations\*

## PAYMENTS



\* Old-age, survivors, and disability insurance: benefits paid during month (current-payment status); annual data represent average monthly total. Public assistance: payments during month under all State programs; annual data represent average monthly total. Unemployment insurance: gross benefits paid during month under all State laws; annual data represent average monthly total.

<sup>1</sup> Receiving old-age, wife's or husband's, widow's or widower's,

NOTE: Data for payments and data for individuals receiving payments appear in alternate months.

or parent's benefit. Beginning September 1950, includes a small proportion of younger wife beneficiaries with child beneficiaries in their care.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning January 1957, includes some persons receiving "childhood disability" benefits.

<sup>3</sup> Children plus 1 adult per family when adults are included in assistance group; before October 1950 partly estimated.

<sup>4</sup> Disabled workers aged 50-64.

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